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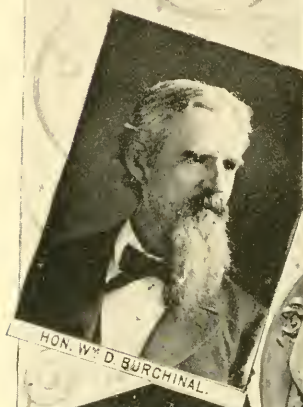




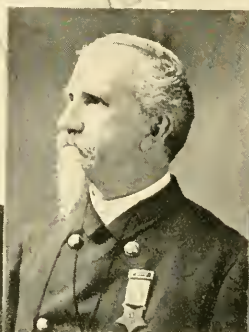
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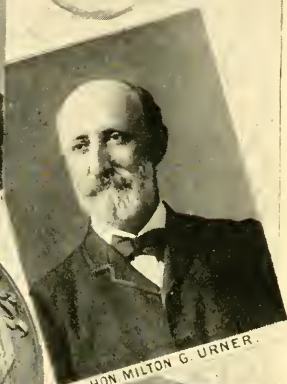
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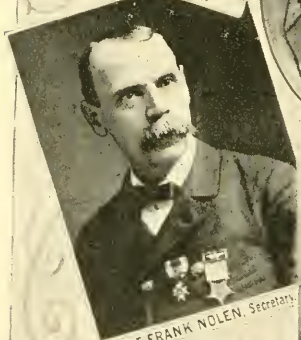
HON. WM D. BURCHINAL.



COL. THEO F. LANG, Chairman



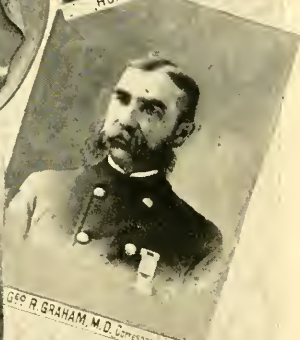
HON. MILTON G. URNER.



CAPT. FRANK NOLEN, Secretary.



COL. CHAS D. GAITHER.



Geo. R. GRAHAM, M.D. Corresponding Secy.

# THE COMMISSION.

REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE OF MARYLAND  
GETTYSBURG MONUMENT COMMISSION

TO  
HIS EXCELLENCY E. E. JACKSON,  
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

JUNE 17th, 1891.

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COMMISSIONERS:

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| COL. THEODORE F. LANG, CHAIRMAN. | BALTIMORE.   |
| HON. WM. D. BURCHINAL,           | CHESTERTOWN. |
| HON. MILTON G. URNER,            | FREDERICK.   |
| HON. CHARLES D. GAITHER,         | BALTIMORE.   |
| CAPT. FRANK NOLEN, SECRETARY,    | BALTIMORE.   |

102 WEST LEXINGTON STREET.

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GEORGE R. GRAHAM, M. D., CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.  
BALTIMORE.

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R E P O R T  
OF THE  
STATE OF MARYLAND  
GETTYSBURG MONUMENT COMMISSION.

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BALTIMORE, *June 17th*, 1890.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

GOVERNOR E. E. JACKSON.

SIR:—Your Commissioners, appointed pursuant to Chapter 118, Laws of 1888, entitled “An Act to provide for the erection of Memorial Tablets or Monuments to suitably mark the positions occupied by the various Maryland Military Organizations, serving with the Army of the Potomac on the Battle-field of Gettysburg, and to make a suitable appropriation therefor,” approved March 23d, 1888, respectfully submit to your Excellency their report as follows:

INCEPTION OF THE MOVEMENT.

The movement which finally resulted in erecting the Maryland Monuments at Gettysburg originated in Du-shane Post, No. 3, Department of Maryland, G. A. R., July 21st, 1886. The following extract is copied from the Post records of that date:

“Comrade Frank Nolen moved that a committee of five be appointed to induce the Legislature of Maryland to take some action that tablets be erected on the battle-

field at Gettysburg, in commemoration of the Maryland Regiments that participated in that battle. So ordered. The Commander appointed on that committee Comrades Frank Nolen, H. S. Tagart, Frank M. Smith, George R. Graham, M. D., and Joseph E. Sweet."

The committee at once organized by electing Frank Nolen, Chairman, and George R. Graham, M. D., Secretary, and commenced active work in creating a general interest in the matter by correspondence with, and personal visits to the various Grand Army Posts throughout the State, and by attracting the attention of the general public through the press.

On February 16, 1887, Dushane Post adopted the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, Almost every State that was represented by troops in the Union Army at the Battle of Gettysburg have erected monuments on the battle-field marking the positions occupied by their troops; AND WHEREAS, Maryland had three Regiments of Infantry, one Regiment and one company of Cavalry, and one Battery in the Union army at that battle; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That our Delegates to the Eleventh Annual Encampment of the Department of Maryland, G. A. R., be and they are hereby instructed to ask the Encampment to adopt the following, or a similar resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we request the Legislature of the State of Maryland, at its next session, to appropriate ——— dollars to suitably mark by monuments the positions occupied by the several Regiments of Infantry, Cavalry and Battery of the State, that participated in that battle, in the Union army.

"*Resolved*, That every Post in this Department be requested to obtain signatures to petitions, to be presented to the Legislature at its next session, requesting such appropriations."

These resolutions were presented to the Eleventh Annual Encampment of the Department of Maryland, G. A.

R., at Frederick, February 22nd, 1887, adopted and referred to the Council of Administration to take such action as might be necessary to carry them into effect.

There the matter rested until the Legislature assembled in January, 1888, when Dushane Post again took it up, and on January 11th they increased their special committee on Gettysburg Monuments by adding to it Comrades John W. Worth, J. J. Kahler and Henry G. Graham, also one comrade additional from each of the Maryland commands that participated in the Battle of Gettysburg, the following being appointed: Comrades George T. Ford, 1st Regt. Eastern Shore Md. Vols.; Henry A. Karger, 3rd Regt. Md. Vols.; Gottlieb Seidel, 1st Regt. Potomac Home Brigade Md. Vols.; John Weller, 1st Regt. Md. Cav. Rigby's Battery and Purnell Legion were not represented, as survivors of these commands could not be found among the Post members. The committee thus constituted at once sent to every Post of the Grand Army in the State printed petitions for signatures, asking the Legislature to make suitable appropriation for the erection of the monuments at Gettysburg. The several Posts entered actively into the work, and in a short time returned the petitions with several thousand signatures. The press throughout the State also warmly advocated the appropriation. Through the courtesy of the several State Commissions the committee also secured copies of the Acts passed by each State that had already made appropriations for monuments at Gettysburg, from which they tabulated a statement showing the amount appropriated by the several States.

On February 16th Comrades Frank Nolen, George R. Graham, M. D., Joseph E. Sweet and George T. Ford visited Annapolis with a rough draft of the bill, which they, at the suggestion of Senator Burchinal, placed in the hands of Senator Milton G. Urner, to introduce in the Senate.

The committee then issued a call for a mass meeting of soldiers and others interested to be held at Dushane Post Hall, Monday evening, February 20th, to consider the matter of erecting said monuments.

### THE MASS MEETING.

Pursuant to the call, Dushane Post Hall was crowded on Monday evening, February 20th, 1888, with members of the Grand Army of the Republic and other prominent citizens. The members of Dushane Post and the Post Drum Corps were present in full uniform. Wilson Post, No. 1, Burnside Post, No. 22, and Denison Post, No. 8, marched to the hall, headed by their respective Drum Corps. The ladies of Dushane Post Auxiliary Corps, who were present in a body, were given seats on the stage.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by

#### CAPTAIN FRANK NOLEN.

He stated that it "had been called by the special committee on Gettysburg Monuments appointed by Dushane Post, No. 3, Department of Maryland, G. A. R. That the object of the meeting was for consultation with a view of asking the present Legislature to make suitable appropriations for the erection of monuments on the battle-field of Gettysburg, to mark the positions in that glorious battle held by the various Maryland commands. This was a matter appealing directly to the pride and patriotism of every citizen of the State of Maryland, regardless of their creed or politics. It is not now a question of sentiment, it is a matter of history, and all good citizens must feel a just pride in knowing that their State was represented in that—the decisive battle of the War, and that the only troops who there carried the standard of Maryland, by authority of the State, were fighting to protect the honor of the old flag and to perpetuate the union of the United States. The positions they occupied

should be suitably marked for the information of future generations. Every State that was represented by their citizen soldiers with the Union army, in the battle of Gettysburg, have either marked their positions or are preparing to do so, with the exception of Maryland and West Virginia. In this State, Dushane Post, No. 3, G. A. R., in whose hall we are now assembled, have taken the initiatory steps; they have appointed a special committee to look after the matter. This committee have sent petitions to every Post of the G. A. R. in the State, and in towns where there are no Grand Army Posts petitions have been sent to prominent citizens, and the petitions have been extensively signed by all classes of citizens; even our Confederate friends who so gallantly contested the field with us cheerfully signed the petition, and express their cordial approval of the same. These petitions, containing several thousand names, will be presented to the Legislature in a day or two, asking it to make such appropriations as it may deem proper for the purpose of erecting these monuments, which will have a touching interest for thousands of our citizens in all parts of our State, who are associated by ties of blood and friendship with the Maryland commands that fought at Gettysburg."

Captain Nolen then stated that nominations for President of the meeting were in order.

Captain Frank M. Smith nominated Colonel Geo. W. F. Vernon, who was unanimously elected President.

#### COLONEL VERNON'S ADDRESS.

"The part the loyal sons of the old Maryland line took in the struggle for the preservation of the Union was a credit to an heroic ancestry, and an honor to their posterity; in fact, the loyal Union men of the border land were pre-eminently entitled to credit. There was a division of sentiment here, oftentimes bitter, intolerant and

vindictive, and yet many of his best friends shook hands with him in the early days of the struggle, and crossed over to the south bank of the Potomac. When they met again it was on the battle-field. 'In war enemies, in peace friends.' The gallantry of the sons of Maryland on land and sea, their sufferings and sacrifice for principle is a part of history and a common heritage of all; there was not a great battle fought during the long, dreary struggle but that Maryland blood was shed in the forefront, where the Maryland flag floated proudly alongside of the Star Spangled Banner. Future generations will feel proud of the history the sons of Maryland made for themselves during the late Civil War, and would indeed feel mortified and humiliated to visit the great battle-field of Gettysburg, the best marked battle-field of ancient or modern times, and not see amidst the beautiful monuments erected by the different States in honor of their heroic and beloved sons, a single monument to commemorate the part the sons of Maryland took in that great struggle for the life of the Nation; he did not think there would be a single vote in the Legislature of Maryland against the measure."

Colonel Vernon paid a high compliment to his old friend, Captain William D. Burchinal, for his action in the Senate of Maryland, in that being a representative Union soldier, he cast his vote in favor of the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Pikesville, Md.

"Maryland had sent more soldiers into the Union army than a number of States wherein there was no division of sentiment. To Dushane Post, No. 3, G. A. R., Department of Maryland, shall be ascribed all honor and glory for inaugurating the measure to erect these monuments to our heroic dead. Gettysburg decided that the Union of our Fathers was one and inseparable and an indestructible union of indestructible States. The men who fought for the Confederacy would fight as earnestly and bravely now for the Federal Union, the honor of the old flag is

now as dear to them as to us; the little incident that occurred in Salt Lake City on the Nation's birthday, not long ago, wherein ex-Confederate soldiers compelled the Mormons to respect the flag of our common country, is a fair index of their feelings when put to the test. With what reverence trusted Confederate leaders followed in the vast funeral train that bore our old commander, General U. S. Grant, to his last resting place on the banks of the beautiful Hudson. We need expect no opposition to the monument movement from ex-Confederates in Maryland, but on the contrary can count on their support. We can appeal to the whole people of Maryland for their support in this movement, without regard to party or creed, and they will hearken unto us. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel and we will not call upon Hercules in vain. The monuments will soon be an established fact, and in honoring our martyred comrades, we honor ourselves, our posterity, our gallant commonwealth, and this the grandest Republic the world has ever seen.''

#### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The following Vice-Presidents were unanimously elected and took seats on the platform: Hon. F. C. Latrobe, Col. H. P. Underhill, Hon. Charles E. Phelps, Hon. George W. Lindsay, General Felix Agnus, E. F. Abell, Esq., A. Beckhofer, Esq., James R. Brewer, Esq., Edward Raine, Esq., General John R. Kenly, General John W. Horn, Captain J. Frank Supplee, Colonel John L. Thomas, Colonel William H. Love, Colonel William Louis Schley, General James M. Deems, Colonel William A. McKellip, Colonel Theo. F. Lang, General Adam E. King, General E. B. Tyler, Major Fred. W. Simon, Jethro T. McCullough, Esq., Thomas Daly, Jr., Esq., Captain George F. Wheeler, Rev. B. F. Clarkson, Colonel William P. Maulsby, Colonel E. H. Webster, Captain Graham Dukehart, Rev. E. C. Allard, Captain John H. Suter, Captain

E. T. Daneker, Colonel R. W. Scarlett, Captain George B. Creamer, Colonel Joseph M. Sudsburg, Colonel William H. Purnell, Charles L. Marburg, Esq., David T. Bennett, General David L. Stanton, General R. N. Bowerman, Captain James A. Rigby, Major J. I. Yellott, General John A. Steiner, Captain N. M. Rittenhouse, Captain Noble H. Creager, W. W. McIntyre, Esq., John Daly, Esq., Edward D. Miller, Esq., Captain Thomas M. Dukehart, Captain A. S. Cooper, A. Highberger, Colonel James C. Mulliken, Henry Walker, Esq., Colonel W. E. Griffith, S. L. Stockbridge, Esq., I. McCurley, Esq., D. Langley, Esq., W. T. Kirell, Esq., and Hon. J. V. L. Findlay.

Dr. GEORGE R. GRAHAM was unanimously elected Secretary.

Secretary George R. Graham, M. D., read a letter from Thomas H. Coburn, Commander of Hicks Post, No. 24, G. A. R., at Easton, Talbot county, returning his petition, and saying "it was signed by every Union soldier in the county, also by every ex-Confederate living at Easton, except one, who was absent at the time."

The Secretary also read the following circular, prepared by the Dushane Post Committee, for the information of members of the Legislature:

GETTYSBURG MONUMENT COMMITTEE OF DUSHANE POST,  
No. 3, DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND, G. A. R.

BALTIMORE, *February 16th.* 1887.

Maryland is the only State, save one (West Virginia), which has not recognized officially the valor of her sons on the blood-stained field of Gettysburg.

The record of the Maryland troops at Gettysburg will compare favorably with those of any State represented at that, the decisive battle of the late War.

It is a notable fact, that wherever Maryland troops fought, whether in the Blue or the Gray, their action was characterized by bravery and gallantry.

In the last struggle for the little Round Top, on the evening of the second of July, it was "Lockwood's Maryland Brigade," who, in the language of General Meade's report, with the aid of other troops present, "succeeded in checking and finally repulsing the assault of the enemy, who retired in confusion and disorder and ceased any further efforts."

It was Colonel Maulsby's Maryland Regiment which held the most advanced position of the Army of the Potomac, on the night of the second of July.

It was the Third Maryland Regiment which opened the fight on the extreme right, on the morning of the third of July. And later in the same day, the First Maryland P. H. B. checked the Confederate attack on Culp's Hill, and practically ended their serious efforts in that direction.

Rigby's Maryland Battery, of three-inch rifles, did their full share of service in each day's fight. No guns in that terrible line of nearly one hundred belching pieces of artillery of the Army of the Potomac did more effective service than those of Rigby.

The First Maryland Cavalry received special mention for its services in the cavalry fight on the third of July.

There has been, to this date, nearly one million of dollars appropriated by States' Legislatures to mark the positions of their regiments, &c., on the field of Gettysburg, and for the purchase of land.

Maryland had three Regiments of Infantry, one Regiment of Cavalry and one Battery of Artillery engaged at Gettysburg. When Maryland's sons so nobly upheld the reputation of their State, her Legislature can ill afford to neglect them, when other States have done so much.

As a careful man who proposes to erect a house first secures his house-lot, so should our State, when contemplating the erection of monuments, contribute to the purchase of land and the construction of avenues, which all must use alike.

There are no public lands at Gettysburg, and no State should so far forget the courtesies of life as to attempt to erect monuments on lands, purchased by appropriations of other States, without contributing their just share.

The following statement, compiled from official sources, will show the number of organizations from each State engaged on the Union side at Gettysburg, the amount appropriated by the State to each organization to mark its position on the field, the amount appropriated by the State to the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, for purchase of lands, &c., and the total amount appropriated by each State :

| States represented by troops in the Union Army at Gettysburg. | Number of Organizations. | Amount to each Organization. | Amount to Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association. | Total Amount Appropriated.* |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| New York.....                                                 | 92                       | \$1,500                      | \$20,000                                                | \$216,000                   |
| Pennsylvania.....                                             | 85                       | 1,500                        | 16,000                                                  | 150,000                     |
| Massachusetts.....                                            | 25                       | 540                          | 5,000                                                   | 18,500                      |
| Maine.....                                                    | 14                       | 900                          | 3,000                                                   | 156,000                     |
| New Jersey.....                                               | 15                       | 1,000                        | 3,000                                                   | 18,000                      |
| Ohio.....                                                     | 19                       | 1,500                        | 11,500                                                  | 40,000                      |
| Michigan.....                                                 | 12                       | 1,350                        | 5,000                                                   | 21,000                      |
| Vermont.....                                                  | 9                        | 722                          | 2,500                                                   | 9,000                       |
| Connecticut.....                                              | 8                        | .....                        | 2,500                                                   | 2,500                       |
| Indiana.....                                                  | 6                        | 500                          | .....                                                   | 3,000                       |
| New Hampshire.....                                            | 4                        | 600                          | 1,100                                                   | 3,500                       |
| Rhode Island.....                                             | 3                        | 666                          | 1,000                                                   | 3,000                       |
| Delaware.....                                                 | 2                        | 1,000                        | 500                                                     | 2,500                       |
| Minnesota.....                                                | 1                        | 1,000                        | 1,000                                                   | 2,000                       |
| Wisconsin.....                                                | 6                        | 1,500                        | 1,500                                                   | 10,500                      |
| Maryland.....                                                 | †5                       | .....                        | .....                                                   | .....                       |
| West Virginia.....                                            | †4                       | .....                        | .....                                                   | .....                       |

\*The above totals include, in several instances, special appropriations for monuments to distinguished officers who fell on the field.

†No appropriation.

FRANK NOLEN, *Chairman*.

102 W Lexington street.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM, M. D., *Secretary*,  
725 Columbia avenue.

J. J. KAHLER, FRANK M. SMITH, JOHN WELLER,  
JOHN W. WORTH, H. G. GRAHAM, GEORGE T. FORD.  
JOS. E. SWEET, GOTTLIEB SEIDEL, HENRY A. KARGER.

NOTE—Co. A, Purnell Legion, Md. Cavalry, was omitted by the Committee for want of definite information regarding it at that time.

On motion the chair appointed Comrades Joseph E. Sweet, John H. Daly, Wm. A. McKellip, Frank M. Smith, and J. J. Kahler, a committee to report resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting.

Geo. R. Graham, M. D., Secretary of the special committee on Gettysburg Monuments, appointed by Dushane Post, read the draft of a bill which had been prepared by that committee, and which he stated had been placed in the hands of Senator Milton G. Urner, to introduce in the Senate. The bill appropriates \$5,000 for the purpose of suitably marking the positions occupied in the Battle of Gettysburg, July 2nd and 3rd, 1863, by the following Maryland Commands:

First Regiment Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers.

First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteers.

Third Regiment Maryland Volunteers.

First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Cavalry.

Rigby's Battery "A" First Maryland Light Artillery.

And the sum of \$1,000 to be paid the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association for the purchase of sites and laying out of avenues leading to the Monuments, and for their preservation when erected. The bill also provides that the Governor shall appoint five commissioners, citizens of Maryland, to carry out the provisions of the bill; said commissioners to serve without pay.

The Committee on resolutions presented the following report:

"*Resolved*, That we heartily endorse the bill submitted by the committee of Dushane Post, No. 3, G. A. R., to be presented to the Maryland Legislature, asking that the State take proper steps to mark the positions of the Maryland troops serving with the Army of the Potomac at the Battle of Gettysburg."

Signed,      JOSEPH E. SWEET,      JOHN H. DALY,  
                 WM. A. MCKELLIP,      J. J. KAHLER.  
                 FRANK M. SMITH,

The Hon. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, Mayor, being introduced, addressed the assemblage as follows :

### MAYOR LATROBE'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :*

As Mayor of Baltimore, I am here to-night to give the encouragement of my official position to the object of this meeting. The part taken by the men of Maryland in the late civil strife was most honorable to their courage and patriotism. The number of troops engaged in this contest exceeded that of those fighting in any war of modern times, and I am sure there is scarcely a man who took part in the great conflict who is not satisfied that the result was the best thing that could have happened for the country. We are now the greatest nation of free people on the globe—"A government for the people and of the people."

The decisive battle of the war was Gettysburg. There the contending armies met in battle, and after a desperate struggle in which both sides fought as only American soldiers can fight, the banner of the Stars and Stripes were victorious and the Union was saved. On the field where such tremendous issues were fought out, the positions occupied by the troops of the different States should be marked, so that future generations may know where the men stood who saved the country.

Maryland is interested, for her sons took a prominent part in the battle. The Legislature is now in session, and this opportunity should be availed of, to ask an appropriation for the erection of monuments on the field indicating the positions of the Maryland troops. The people of the whole State will, I am sure, endorse such action by the General Assembly. It is only a few days since, that the Pikesville Arsenal was given by the State to be used as a home for Maryland veterans who, in the late conflict, wore the Gray uniform, and I am sure that there will not

be a vote in that body against the bill providing for erection of Monuments on Gettysburg field to mark the spot where stood the Maryland "Boys in Blue." Such a bill should have been enacted long since, for Maryland should not be behind other States in honoring the memory of her sons. His Excellency Governor Jackson will lend his aid in this matter, and for whatever good it may do, I can promise you the earnest co-operation of the Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

Dr. George R. Graham, was then called upon and spoke as follows :

#### DR. GRAHAM'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :*

Wherever in war the sons of Maryland were called upon to perform a duty, no matter how hopeless the task, no matter if the reward of the victor or the certainty of defeat awaited them, they were never found wanting. The blood of the sons of Maryland have dyed the battle-fields of every war in which this Nation has been engaged. In the heroic struggle of our forefathers for Independence, the Maryland Line made their indelible mark of heroic service in more than a half score of the heaviest engagements. In the second war with Great Britain, Maryland blood enriches the soil of nearly every battle-field, and the heroic defence of Baltimore at North Point taught their British foes that here in Maryland, war was no pic-nic for the invading foe. In the history of the Mexican war, the heroic deeds of Major Watson, and many other noble sons of this grand old commonwealth attest the fact that a long era of peace had not diminished that bravery inherited from their ancestors. To approach our own times: in the late Civil War, no troops did more valuable service, no troops have a more honorable record, than those men who, true to their convictions of right, took up arms in defence of their principles on either side of the conflict. Our breth-

ren (we will waive the question here of their being our erring brethren) who embraced the cause of the South,—the lost cause,—won golden laurels on every field in which they were engaged. While those who were loyal to the Union, left the evidence of their valor in every section of the great theatre of the war; in the laurel brakes of the Carolinas; in the swamps of the Chicahominy; in the mountains of Tennessee; in the fertile valley of Virginia, on the soil of their own beloved State and of their neighbor Pennsylvania, the bodies of their dead lay mingled; the cries of their wounded were heard in unison with the groans of their maimed and mangled comrades from every section of our country. Truly we have a right to be proud of their record. The battle-field of Gettysburg seems to have been set apart for preservation as a memorial of the valorous deeds of the bravest men who ever crossed steel, or exchanged shots in conflict. Here for three days two immense hosts struggled for the mastery; and if the glory of victory perched at last upon the banners of the one, none the less did the glory of heroic effort, of unparalleled valor abide with the more unfortunate host. On this field the loyal sons of Maryland distinguished themselves in the performance of every duty assigned them,—receiving particular mention in the report of the Commander-in-chief. The loyal States are vying with each other in marking the sites with monuments where their noble sons stood in the conflict. Can the State of Maryland afford to do less? Shall we not also mark in imperishable granite the spots whereon our brave sons bore the brunt of the conflict, and thus testify our appreciation of their sacrifices. The war is over. Peace! holy peace spreads its wings over our now prosperous land. The blood which was shed, while it once engendered feelings of enmity will, in the future, serve to cement more firmly our glorious Union; and the field of Gettysburg will be the Mecca of future generations, who will there cherish the memory of

those who struggled for the maintenance of their principles.

Colonel Theodore F. Lang was introduced.

#### COLONEL LANG'S ADDRESS.

*Ladies and Gentlemen :*

It was a painful surprise to me, when the announcement was made here to-night, that Maryland and West Virginia were the only States whose soldiery took part in that—the greatest battle of the Civil War—had as yet made no provision, looking to the erection of Monuments on the field to commemorate the part taken by their troops in that battle. This neglect touches my heart very nearly, by reason of the fact that both my native and my adopted State should have shown such indifference, and should have delayed so long in performing a simple duty—a plain act of justice. This negligence is not characteristic of the loyal people of these States, for they were among the very first to go—and the very last to return—when the storm and tempest of Rebellion threatened the destruction of our Country's Flag.

I congratulate the members of Dushane Post for having inaugurated this movement, and they should take courage in contemplating this splendid audience of interested citizens. Whilst the Grand Army and all ex-soldiers of the State feel a just pride in the erection of these monuments, there should be no indifference upon the part of all the people of the State,—Maryland cannot afford to be less patriotic than other loyal States which have paid deserved tribute to the gallantry of their loyal sons.

Do not understand me, that I hold that it is essential that monuments should be erected in order to remind future generations that Maryland and West Virginia troops upon the field of Gettysburg performed their duty well, for history has recorded it,—and the gallantry of the brave men of those States will live in the hearts of a

grateful people long after the granite and bronze shall have crumbled away.

I trust the promoters of this movement may be successful, and when Maryland has acted, I will carry the news to my native State, West Virginia, and I am confident she will respond.

I have great admiration for the gallantry and the goodness of heart of that splendid Union soldier, Senator Burchinal, who supported the bill, in the Senate, giving the Pikesville Arsenal property as a Home for the aged, poor and infirm Confederates, and he can do no less when the bill for these Monuments of ours shall be presented to that body.

The State of Maryland is not bankrupt, it has plenty of money in the Treasury, and the only fault I find with your Committee is, that you have not asked for enough. Maryland deserves better monuments than the amount named can secure, but I believe we will get every dollar asked for.

Captain William E. Griffith, of Cumberland, was the next speaker.

#### CAPTAIN GRIFFITH'S ADDRESS.

*Ladies and Gentlemen :*

Among the epochs marking battles of the world, Gettysburg stands pre-eminent for the stupendous importance of the issues involved. Upon its bloody field was not staked, as has so often been the case in the Old World's conflicts, the triumph of this or that dynasty, where the ambition of rival potentates was to prevail or be cast down. It decided the great question of human freedom in these States, and settled forever the indissolubility of the American Union. The wave of invasion that was here checked and rolled back over the Potomac, carried with it in its ebb the last reasonable hope of the Confederacy, that it could prevail against the North. The struggle after that was only a question of time, for the backbone of the Rebellion snapped

at Gettysburg. The glorious victory here achieved by the soldiers of the Union, coming simultaneously with the fall of Vicksburg, sent a thrill of exultant joy through the people of the North, as inspiring as its effects were crushing to the South. It is therefore, most fitting that Maryland's part in this great conflict, of which we are all so proud, should be marked by a memorial that will survive the flight of time, and carry the story of the valor and patriotism of our gallant comrades to the present and future generations of men. The committee will have my heartiest co-operation in every step to bring their efforts to a happy conclusion, and I am confident that their labors will be crowned with signal success.

Past Department Commander Frank M. Smith being introduced, spoke as follows:

#### COMMANDER SMITH'S ADDRESS.

*Ladies and Gentlemen :*

The Comrades of Dushane Post, No. 3, G. A. R., Department of Maryland, are in hearty sympathy with our Comrades throughout the State in this movement for the erection of monuments to the valor of Maryland troops on the historic field at Gettysburg. It has been delayed too long for our credit. A great many of our friends have made pilgrimages to Gettysburg, and were humiliated to find that not a single monument had been erected to mark the places where their own brave boys stood during that terrible conflict. The men from the State of Maryland,—the Union Veterans,—who took up arms under the flag of their country, for the defence of its honor and preservation, reflected credit on the State, and should no longer be overlooked or forgotten. Maryland alone, with possibly one exception, is the only State that has not remembered her troops. We are not asking a great sum from the Treasury of the State, and I truly believe, if proper effort is made, our request will be granted; and that we

shall, at an early date, see erected a monument to mark the position held on the field, by each Regiment or Company of troops from the State of Maryland.

Colonel William A. McKellip, of Westminster, was then introduced.

#### COLONEL MCKELLIP'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

The record of the War Department showed 52,000 men went from Maryland to fight the battles of the Union. To-day the Gray and the Blue are coming together. The border States sent one-seventh of all the men who fought in the Union army. Although there were other great battles fought, the one at Gettysburg was the most Northern point to which rebellion advanced, and where it was defeated. It was the most conspicuous battle of the war, and deserved to be marked by Maryland with stones which would show the bravery of her sons. If it was deemed right and proper by the State of Maryland to give the Pikesville Arsenal to the Confederates as a home,—to men who left this State to go down South and fight against the Union, as well as their State. It was more than appropriate:—it was a duty that the Legislature owed to the gallant Marylanders who fell upon that hotly contested field doing battle for the Union, that a sufficient sum of money should be provided, whereby their last resting-place should be properly marked. The surviving Comrades of these heroic dead have a right to ask this much from the Legislature; not as a favor, but as a simple act of justice to them and to us. That in acceding to this appeal of ours in their behalf, the Legislature would not only be doing an act of long deferred justice, but they would be honoring themselves as well; that in years to come, when men shall go to visit that field, made holy with the blood of patriot sons, they will point out the tablets or monuments erected

by the State to commemorate their heroism, and say God bless the State for the part she did by them.

Addresses were also made by Capt. Fensley and others.

On motion of Thomas J. Larkin, Esq., the resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, and the meeting adjourned.

On February 22, 1888, the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Department of Maryland, G. A. R., then in session at Westminster, adopted the following:

“*Resolved*, That this the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Department of Maryland, G. A. R., assembled at Westminster, Md., do heartily endorse the bill submitted by the Committee of Dushane Post, No. 3, to the Maryland Legislature, asking that the State take proper steps to mark the positions of the Maryland troops serving with the army of the Potomac in the Battle of Gettysburg.”

February 23, Comrades Frank Nolen, Geo. R. Graham, M. D., Jos. E. Sweet, and Geo. T. Ford, accompanied by Theodore F. Lang, Department Commander, Department of Maryland, G. A. R., appeared before the Finance Committee of the Senate, and explained the objects and provisions of the bill, which met the hearty approval of the Finance Committee, several of whom were ex-Confederates. Senator C. Ridgley Goodwin, an ex-Confederate soldier and member of the Finance Committee, expressing a desire to introduce the bill in the Senate, Senator Urner acceded to his request, and the following bill was accordingly presented in the Senate by Hon. C. Ridgley Goodwin, passed both houses by a unanimous vote, and was signed by his Excellency Governor E. E. Jackson, and became a law on the 23rd day of March, 1888.

## THE BILL.

## CHAPTER 118.

AN ACT to provide for the Erection of Memorial Tablets or Monuments to suitably mark the position occupied by the various Maryland Military Organizations, serving with the Army of the Potomac on the battle-field of Gettysburg, in the Battle of Gettysburg, and to make a suitable appropriation therefor.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the Governor shall, within thirty days after the passage of this Act, appoint five discreet citizens of the State of Maryland as commissioners of the State to carry out the provisions of this Act, as hereinafter provided, and who shall serve without pay, and whose duty it shall be to select and decide upon the design and material for tablets or monuments to mark the position of each Maryland command serving with the Army of the Potomac upon the battle-field of Gettysburg, viz.: The First Regiment of Eastern Shore Infantry, the First Regiment of Potomac Home Brigade Infantry, the Third Regiment of Maryland Infantry, the First Regiment of Maryland Cavalry, and Rigby's Battery "A," First Maryland Artillery, United States Volunteers.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the said commissioners shall call to their aid and co-operate with, in selecting the location for said tablets or monuments, three persons representing the survivors of each of said regiments and battery, and who shall have served with the respective regiments or battery they may severally represent in the said battle of Gettysburg, and after said commissioners, aided by said representatives of the survivors of said respective commands, shall have selected proper sites on said battle-field for the erection of said tablets or monuments, they shall proceed without delay to have the same erected, and the said commissioners shall be fully authorized by this Act to make all necessary contracts for and on behalf of the State of Maryland to carry out the objects of this Act, provided they shall not make any expenditure or incur any liability beyond the amounts herein appropriated for the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay for the purchase of said tablets or monuments, and having the same properly erected, and all the expenses necessarily connected therewith, and the further sum of one thousand dollars is

also hereby appropriated to pay to the "Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association," for the purchase of land upon which to erect said monuments, laying out avenues leading thereto, and for taking care of said monuments after their erection; and when said tablets or monuments shall be completed and properly erected, the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall certify the same to the Comptroller of the Treasury, who shall, upon proper vouchers, to be approved by said commissioners, draw his warrant or warrants upon the State Treasurer for the amounts hereinbefore appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the necessary expenses incurred by said commissioners in the carrying out of this Act, not to exceed in all five hundred dollars, shall be paid out of the said sum of five thousand dollars; and the said Comptroller is hereby authorized to draw his warrant upon the treasurer therefor upon receiving an itemized account of such expenses, verified by the affidavit of said commissioners, or one of them, and the said Comptroller is hereby authorized to draw his warrant as aforesaid for the payment for any one or more of said tablets or monuments when completed and properly erected, and certified as aforesaid, before they are all erected and completed; provided, the amount so paid for on account of any single tablet or monument, before the completion of the whole work, shall not exceed nine hundred (\$900) dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

*Approved March 23, 1888.*

The following Commissioners were appointed to carry out the provisions of the bill:

#### THE COMMISSIONERS.

Colonel THEODORE F. LANG, of Baltimore, Department Commander Department of Maryland, G. A. R.

Senator MILTON G. URNER, of Frederick, Md.

Senator W. D. BURCHINAL, of Chestertown, Kent county, Md.

Colonel CHARLES D. GAITHER, of Baltimore, Colonel Fifth Regiment Md. Nat. Guard.

Captain FRANK NOLEX, Chairman Dushane Post, No. 3, G. A. R., Special Committee on Gettysburg Monuments.

The Commission met at Baltimore April 12th, 1888, and organized by electing Colonel Theodore F. Lang as Chairman and Captain Frank Nolen Secretary. George R. Graham, M. D., was appointed Corresponding Secretary.

Having fixed June 14th, 1888, as the date for locating the sites of the monuments, the Commission next designated and called to their aid in this most important part of their work two commissioned officers and one enlisted man from the survivors of each command, all of whom were present at, and participated in the Battle of Gettysburg, July 2nd and 3rd, 1863, with the Regiment or Battery which they now represented.

One of said officers in each case, with one exception, being the officer in command of the Regiment or Battery during the battle (the exception being the First Regiment Eastern Shore Volunteers), Lieutenant-Colonel Comegys, second in command at the battle, acting in place of Colonel James Wallace, deceased.

The following were selected, the rank given being that held at the time of the battle:

#### FIRST REGIMENT EASTERN SHORE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Comegys, Greensborough, Md., second in command of Regiment, July 2nd and 3rd, 1863.

Lieutenant James C. Mullikin, Easton, Md.

Private George T. Ford, Baltimore, Md.

#### FIRST REGIMENT POTOMAC HOME BRIGADE MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel William P. Maulsby, Westminster, Md., in command of Regiment July 2nd and 3rd, 1863.

Major John A. Steiner, Frederick, Md.

Sergeant Gottlieb Seidel, Baltimore, Md.

## THIRD MARYLAND VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Colonel Joseph M. Sudsbury, Baltimore, Md., in command of Regiment July 2nd and 3rd, 1863.

Captain H. Littlejohn, New York City.

Private Benjamin S. Andrews, Baltimore, Md.

## RIGBY'S BATTERY "A" FIRST MARYLAND LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Captain James H. Rigby, Baltimore, Md., commanding Battery during the battle.

First Lieutenant Thomas Binyon, Baltimore.

Private William H. Parker, Baltimore.

## FIRST MARYLAND VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Colonel James M. Deems, Baltimore, Md., commanding Regiment during the battle.

Corporal John Scherer, Baltimore, Md.

Private John Weller, Baltimore, Md.

## LOCATING POSITIONS.

On June 14th, 1888, the Commissioners, with the survivors designated, together with Brigadier-General Henry H. Lockwood, U. S. A., retired, (who commanded the Brigade in which the First Eastern Shore and First Potomac Home Brigade Regiments served during the battle), proceeded to Gettysburg, and located the principal positions of the Regiments and Battery as follows:

*First Regiment Eastern Shore Volunteers*—On Culp's Hill, at a point about twenty-five yards in front of and to the right of the Sixtieth New York Regiment Monument.

*First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade*—On a small knoll on Culp's Hill about fifty yards from Spangler's Spring.

*Third Maryland Volunteer Infantry*—On Culp's Hill between the monuments of the Fifth and Twentieth Regiments Connecticut Volunteers.

*Rigby's Battery "A" First Maryland Light Artillery*—On Summit of Powers' Hill.

*First Maryland Volunteer Cavalry*—At scene of the Cavalry fight, about three miles east of Gettysburg.

The interesting task of tracing the lines of battle and defining the exact spots held by the several commands occupied two days. The work was done with great care, and the Commissioners succeeded in every instance in fixing the location beyond question.

On July 21st the Commission, accompanied by General Lockwood and the following survivors of the First Eastern Shore Regiment, viz.: Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Comegys, of Greensborough, Lieutenant John H. Shane, Baltimore (in place of Lieutenant Mulliken, who was unable to attend), and George T. Ford, proceeded to Gettysburg to rectify the position selected June 14th for the First Eastern Shore Monument, to conform to the rules of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, which require "Where the same line was held by different commands the monuments must be placed in the order in which the several commands occupied the grounds, the first being on the first line, the second at least twenty feet in the rear of it, and so on, the inscription explaining the movements." The First Eastern Shore being the second Regiment occupying this line during the battle, it was necessary to select a site for the monument twenty feet in the rear of the position actually occupied by the Regiment during the battle.

Lieutenant Shane held that the monument should be placed three hundred yards further to the right, at the position where four companies, temporarily detached, fought under the command of Colonel James Wallace. But the Commission decided to adhere to the position first

selected on the left, and to recommend in their final report that the position of the aforesaid four companies on the right be also suitably marked at an early date.

The Commissioners are indebted to the officers and men designated to assist them in locating the sites, for the cheerful aid rendered; also to General Lockwood and other comrades for valuable assistance.

In compliance with Section 3 of the Law, the Commission on the 21st day of July, 1888, paid to the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, through its Secretary, John M. Krauth, the sum of \$1,000, and received from him the following document:

WHEREAS, his Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, has by the provisions of Chapter 118, Laws of Maryland, approved the 23d day of March, 1888, appointed Theodore F. Lang, William D. Burchinal, Milton G. Urser, Charles D. Gaither and Frank Nolen, Commissioners of the said State of Maryland, among other things, to have erected upon the battle-field of Gettysburg tablets or monuments to mark the positions of the First Regiment of Eastern Shore Infantry, the First Regiment of Potomac Home Brigade Infantry, the Third Regiment of Maryland Infantry, the First Regiment of Maryland Cavalry, and Rigby's Battery "A" First Maryland Artillery, United States Volunteers; AND WHEREAS, the said Commissioners have decided upon and selected proper historical sites for said tablets or monuments; now, therefore, for the purpose of providing practically and without delay, in accordance with the provisions of said Chapter 118, Laws of the State of Maryland, approved March 23rd, 1888, the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, a corporation created by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, approved the 30th day of April, A. D. 1864, for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars, appropriated by said Chapter 118, Laws of Maryland, aforesaid, to the said Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, for the purchase of land upon which to erect said monuments, to lay out avenues leading thereto, and taking care of said monuments after their erection, and to be paid to the said Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association; the said association, by virtue of authority vested in its vice-president, doth hereby covenant and agree that they now hold, by a title in fee simple, the land so required, for the monuments of the First Regiment of Eastern Shore Infantry, the First Regiment of Potomac Home Brigade Infantry and the Third Regi-

ment of Maryland Infantry, and that it will with all practicable speed, and within a period of two months, secure a similar title to all lands required for said Maryland Monuments, not now held by the association, and that it will provide grounds for the monuments to be erected to the First Regiment of Maryland Cavalry and Rigby's Battery of Artillery, either by opening avenues along the line of battle in which the monuments are to stand, or by the purchase in fee simple of a plot of ground for each of said monuments, which plot shall contain not less than four hundred square feet, with a perpetual right of way to the public from some neighboring highway to such plot.

In witness whereof the said Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association have caused to be subscribed by its vice-president, to be sealed with its corporate seal and witnessed by its Secretary, this 15th day of June, 1888.

C. H. BUEHLER,  
*Vice-President.*

[Seal] Attest:  
JOHN M. KRAUTH, *Secretary.*

### CONTRACTS AWARDED.

On July 6th, 1888, the Commission met for the purpose of selecting designs and awarding contracts for the monuments. Sixty-three designs were submitted. After a thorough and exhaustive examination of the designs submitted, and having them fully described and explained in detail by the several bidders, designs were selected and contracts for erecting the same awarded as follows:

*First Eastern Shore Volunteers*—To Messrs. Frederick & Fields, of Quincy, Mass. Price complete, \$900.


*Third Regiment Maryland Volunteers*—To P. F. Eienbrown, of Reading, Pa. Price complete, \$900.

*First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Cavalry*—To the Standard Granite Quarries, of Hardwick, Vt. Price complete, \$900.

*Rigby's Battery "A" First Maryland Light Artillery*—To the Standard Granite Quarries, of Hardwick, Vt. Price complete, including the placing in position by the side of the monument one of the three-inch Rodman guns

1ST REG'T EASTERN SHORE  
MARYLAND VOL. INFANTRY.

COL. JAS. WALLACE,  
LOCKWOOD'S INDEPENDENT BRIG.  
12TH CORPS.



MARYLAND'S TRIBUTE TO HER LOYAL SONS.

donated by the United States Government for that purpose, \$900.

The awarding of contract for the *First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade* was deferred until August 22nd, when it was awarded to Messrs. Frederick & Field, of Quincy, Mass. Price complete, \$900.

The five monuments were all in place and completed by the 25th of October, 1888.

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENTS.

All of the monuments are of massive granite,—durability being the first consideration sought by the Commission,—with a bronze medallion eighteen inches in diameter of the Coat of Arms of the State of Maryland on the front face.

### THE FIRST EASTERN SHORE MONUMENT.

This monument represents a rough boulder set on a low base of the native Gettysburg granite of the battle-field, the whole being placed on a mound neatly sodded two feet high. The total height of the monument above the mound is five feet. On the face of the boulder is carved in alto relief a soldier lying behind breast-works just ready to fire—illustrating the exact position of the men of this Regiment on July 3rd, 1863. This figure is life size, and in pose, accoutrements and expression is remarkably life-like. On the front of the stone appears the designation of the Regiment in large letters. On the obverse is the record of the Regiment and the Coat of Arms of Maryland. The workmanship on this is of the highest order of artistic merit, and it is one of the most striking and appropriate monuments on the field. It is executed in a fine quality of Maine granite: the block on which the relief is carved is seven feet long, two feet six inches wide, four feet six inches high, and weighs seven tons.

The inscriptions are as follows:

Front face: —

[12th Corps Badge]  
1st Reg't Eastern Shore  
Maryland Vol. Infantry.  
Col. Jas. Wallace.  
Lockwood's Independent Brig.  
12th Corps.

"Maryland's Tribute to her Loyal Sons."

And on the obverse side appears the following:

[Coat of Arms in Bronze]

"Five companies held the works in front of this stone on the morning of July 3d, 1863, relieving other troops and remaining until about noon when they were relieved. The remainder of the regiment were in position during the same time about three hundred yards to the right."

Organized at Cambridge, Md., Sept., 1861. Consolidated with the 11th Md. Inf'y, Feb. 25th, 1865.

Effective strength July 3d, 1863. 583. Casualties: Killed 5. Wounded 18. Missing 2. Total 25.

## FIRST REGIMENT POTOMAC HOME BRIGADE MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS.

This monument, which is of the popular cottage style, presents a remarkably neat and pleasing appearance, being finely proportioned and substantial and massive in construction.

The base, which is of the native Gettysburg granite of the battle-field, measures four feet six inches square. Above this base the monument is constructed of the finest Quincy Granite. The die is polished and contains the record of the regiment. On the plinth is finely carved a fatigue cap with spray of laurel thrown across. Above the die is the cap, on the upper part of which is carved rolled blankets. Surmounting the whole is a large five pointed star, the badge of the 12th Corps, neatly carved, over which is thrown a soldier's belt with a box, and bayonet in sheath. The whole monument stands thirteen feet high.

On the face of the die is the bronze medallion of the Coat of Arms and the inscription:

1st Maryland  
Regiment  
Potomac Home  
Brigade,  
Vol. Infantry,  
Col. Wm. P. Maulsby,  
Lockwood's Independent  
Brigade,  
12th Corps.

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Maryland's Tribute to Her Loyal Sons.

On right side:

July 2d, Reinforced the Left Wing between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M., charging under the immediate direction of Gen. Meade and re-capturing three pieces of Artillery.

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July 3d, Engaged the enemy at this point from 5 to 6 o'clock, A. M. At 11 A. M. went to the assistance of the of the 2d Div. 12th Corps, engaging the enemy there for about four hours.

On left side:

Effective strength 739. Casualties: Killed 23. Wounded 80.  
Missing 1. Total 104.

Organized at Frederick, Md., from Aug. 15th to Dec. 13th, 1861.

#### PRINCIPAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Maryland Heights, Md., Sept. 13th, 1862.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 2d-3d, 1863.

Monocacy, Md., July 9th, 1864.

and eight skirmishes.

Mustered out May 29th, 1865.

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NOTE—While inspecting the monuments in June, 1890, the Commission discovered for the first time that the "11" on this monument had been altered to "7" by direction of Mr. Krauth, Secretary of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, at request of Col. Maulsby, who gives his reasons therefor in the following letter:

WESTMINSTER, MD., June 28, 1890.

MY DEAR SIR:—When we were all at Gettysburg at the dedication of our monument, I perceived the mistake in the inscription, and requested Mr. Krauth to have the 11 o'clock changed to 8 or 7 as might be more readily done. He made a memorandum in his note book which was all that was in writing, I think, on the subject. We went into the action on Culp's Hill proper, about 7 or 8 o'clock, shortly after the opening engagement at Spangler's Spring about sunrise, and remained in action about four hours, and until the withdrawal of the Confederate forces about 11 or 12 o'clock. Precise hours at such times are always uncertain, but 7 to 11 is as near correct as may be. In some way 11 o'clock *going into action* has been changed for *termination of action*. You say that my official report puts the time of going into action 9 o'clock. I certainly never so wrote it, but one figure has been changed to another in the various copyings. It is now about right. You know we were all hurried on the occasion of the dedication, and I had only a hurried opportunity of asking Mr. Krauth to have the change made, if practicable. I did not certainly know that it had been done until I met Col. Lang yesterday. To have left it at 11 o'clock when we went into action, when in fact the action ended about that time, would have been a gross mistake, and I am glad the correction has been made. I am also gratified at the attention which you and Col. Lang appear to have given the whole matter.

Yours truly, WM. P. MAULSBY.

TO CAPT. FRANK NOLEN,

*Secretary Monument Commission.*

### THIRD REGIMENT MARYLAND VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This monument is a shaft of the best New Hampshire granite, thirteen feet high, and is four feet four inches square at the base. The second base is three feet ten inches square and two feet and two inches high. The front and back are polished tablets for inscriptions. The die is three feet three inches square by five feet six inches high. On the front are crossed muskets and cartridge box carved in high relief. On the sides and back are raised tablets in rough pointed work. On the front and below the muskets is a polished tablet, all the rest of the

die is cut work. The cap is two feet ten inches square and three feet eight inches high. On each side is a raised and highly polished 12th Corps Badge.

The front bears the following inscription, and the bronze Coat of Arms.

3d.

Maryland Inf'ty.  
Col. Joseph M. Sudsbury.  
1st Brig. 1st Div. 12th Corps.

July 2d, 1863,

Occupied this position in reserve. Late in the afternoon moved to re-inforce the left of the line. Returning about 9 P. M. and finding the works occupied by the enemy.

Maryland's Tribute to Her Loyal Sons.

On right side,

July 3d.

Under fire in reserve until about noon, then occupied the works in front and held them until relieved. Losing in killed Capt. Henry Fenton, Co. G. Wounded, 1 Officer and 6 men.

On the left side:

#### PRINCIPAL ENGAGEMENTS.

|                                        |                    |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Cedar Mountain, Va.,                   | Aug. 9, 1862.      |
| Chantilly, Va.,                        | Sept. 1, "         |
| Antietam, Md.,                         | Sept. 17, "        |
| Chancellorsville, Va.,                 | May 1, 2, 3, 1863. |
| Gettysburg, Pa.,                       | July 2, 3, "       |
| Wilderness, Va.,                       | May 5, 6, 7, 1864. |
| Spottsylvania, Va.,                    | May 10, 11, 12, "  |
| Cold Harbor, Va.,                      | June 5-12, "       |
| Petersburg, Va., (Charge)              | June 17, "         |
| Petersburg, Va., (Siege)               | 1864-1865.         |
| Petersburg, Va., (Crater)              | July 31, 1864.     |
| Petersburg, Va., (Assault and Capture) | April 2, 3, 1865.  |

On the rear,

Organized at Baltimore, Md., May 11, 1862.  
Re-enlisted Feb. 4, 1864.  
Mustered out July 31, 1865.

## FIRST REGIMENT MARYLAND VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

This monument is of Hardwick granite, and is six feet four inches square at the base, and stands ten feet nine inches high. The cap has in bas-relief a large horseshoe, inside of the circle of which is a horse's head, and underneath crossed sabers. With the Bronze Medallion Coat of Arms on the front, and following inscription:

Maryland's Tribute to Her Loyal Sons.

Position of the 1st Regt. Md. Cav.

Lt.-Col. James M. Deems.

1st Brig. 2nd Div. Cavalry Corps,  
in the Cavalry Engagement on this  
flank, July 3, 1863.

On the reverse,

Organized at Baltimore, Md.,  
November, 1861. Participated  
in sixty-two engagements including  
the following:

|                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Charlestown, Va.,            | May 28, 1862.       |
| 2d Bull Run,                 | Aug. 29, 30, "      |
| Stoneman's Raid, Va.,        | Apr. and May, 1863. |
| Brandy Station, Va.,         | June 9, "           |
| Aldie, Va.,                  | " 19, "             |
| Gettysburg, Pa.,             | July 2-3, "         |
| Deep Bottom, Va.,            | Aug. 16-18, 1864.   |
| Five Forks, Va.,             | Apr. 4, 1865.       |
| Appomattox Court House, Va., | " "                 |

Casualties in action  
during the War.

|                           | Officers. | Men.      | Total. |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Killed.....               | 1 .....   | 32 .....  | 33     |
| Wounded .....             | 10 .....  | 147 ..... | 157    |
| Captured or Missing... .. | 12 .....  | 208 ..... | 220    |
| Aggregate.....            |           |           | 410    |

Mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.



## RIGBY'S BATTERY "A" FIRST MARYLAND LIGHT ARTILLERY.

This monument is of Hardwick granite, five feet four inches square at the base, and stands eleven feet six inches high. It is set upon a solid rock, on the summit of Powers' Hill, and has standing by its side a three inch Rodman gun, of the same pattern as used by the Battery in this engagement.

The monument has carved on the front crossed cannons. A highly polished granite ball two feet in diameter is set in the pointed cap of the shaft.

The face of the die is polished, and bears the bronze Coat of Arms of the State. The inscription is as follows:

On the front,

Maryland's Tribute to Her Loyal Sons.  
Rigby's Maryland Battery A.

On the rear,

### PRINCIPAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Seven days battle before Richmond, Va., 1862.

Crampton's Gap, Md., Sep. 14, 1862.

Antietam, Md., " 17, "

Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, "

2nd Fredericksburg. May 3-4, 1863.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 3, 1865.

Rigby's Battery "A" 1st Maryland Light Artillery.

Capt. Jas. H. Rigby occupied this position on the morning of July 2d, 1863, and remained in Battery until the termination of the Battle; engaging a battery of the enemy on the 2nd, and on the morning of the 3rd, shelling the woods in front for nearly three hours, assisting in driving out the enemy.

On the right side,

Organized at Baltimore, Md.,  
October, 1861. Consolidated with  
Battery "B" Maryland Light Artillery,  
March 11, 1865.

On the left side,

Losses in Action.  
Killed 5. Wounded 18.  
Missing 3. Total 26.  
Strength at Gettysburg.  
Officers 4. Enlisted men 102.

All of the Maryland monuments are works of artistic merit, and executed in the highest order of the sculptor's art. Those erected by Messrs. Frederiek and Field of Quincy, Mass., being especially noted for their fine conception of designs and faithful attention to the minutest details.

The work of the Commission has brought into closer communication the survivors of the Maryland commands who participated in the Battle of Gettysburg, a large number of whom have filed their names and addresses with the Commission, with request for copies of the proceedings and addresses delivered at the dedication.

As the addresses give a reliable sketch and brief history of the several commands, it is desirable that they be printed after first being revised by their authors, and copies furnished the survivors.

Applications have also been received from other State Commissions asking for copies of this Commission's full report, all of which must be denied unless the report be printed.

The Commission would therefore recommend that the Legislature be asked to authorize this Commission to print and distribute two thousand copies of their report, including a full account of the Dedication and Addresses on that occasion, with cuts of each of the Monuments erected, and that five hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

We further recommend that the following additional monuments be erected on the field, in order to complete the history of the part taken by Maryland troops in the engagement.

*First*—One monument to mark the position of the detachment of the Purnell Legion, which was overlooked in the original petitions for the monuments.

*Second*—In the case of the First Regiment Eastern Shore Volunteers the monument now erected marks the position where five companies under the Lieutenant-Colonel were hotly engaged on the morning of July 3rd, 1863. But it is in evidence that as the Regiment was moving to this position on that morning, when passing a point three hundred yards to the right, four companies under command of the Colonel—James Wallace—were suddenly detached to resist a fierce attack of the enemy at the point they were then passing, where they rendered effective service in repelling the charge. The honor of the State, as well as justice to the Regiment, demands that this point should also be suitably marked by a monument.

*Third*—Another monument should also be placed to mark the position attained by the First Potomac Home Brigade Regiment on the evening of July 2nd, when they went to reinforce the left of the line, and recovered three pieces of artillery which had been abandoned by the Third Corps.

The Commission respectfully submit the following financial statement, showing the disbursement of the appropriation of \$6,000 for the purposes therein set forth:

|                                                                                                                                            |                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Paid for five monuments, \$900 each. ....                                                                                                  | \$4,500 00       |
| Paid to Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association.....                                                                                  | 1,000 00         |
| Paid expenses of Commission and survivors in visiting Gettysburg to select sites for the monuments, printing, postage and dedication. .... | 500 00           |
| Total.....                                                                                                                                 | <hr/> \$6,000 00 |

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THEODORE F. LANG, *Chairman*,  
WM. D. BURCHINAL,  
MILTON G. URNER,  
CHARLES D. GAITHER,  
FRANK NOLEN, *Secretary*.

March 7th, 1890.

## THE DEDICATION.

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As the monuments approached completion so great was the desire for an imposing ceremony of dedication by the survivors and their friends, and the general public as well, that the Commissioners fixed Thursday, the 25th day of October, 1888, for the same, and invited His Excellency the Governor and staff, General Stewart Brown and staff, the several commands of the State National Guard, the Grand Army Posts, Sons of Veterans, and Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, to participate in the ceremonies.

The occasion proved to be the grandest military display witnessed on that historic field since the days of the battle itself. At the request of the Monument Commission Brigadier-General STEWART BROWN assumed command of the parade, and issued the following order in relation thereto:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,  
MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD,  
BALTIMORE. *October 23, 1888.*

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.

1. The First Brigade Maryland National Guard will proceed to the Battle-field of Gettysburg on Thursday, October 25, to take part in the ceremonies of dedicating the monuments erected by Maryland to mark the spots where her soldiers fought and fell in that contest.

2. The honor of commanding and directing the entire parade having been assigned by the Commissioners to the Brigade Commander, he hereby assumes command for the occasion.

3. The entire Brigade under the command of Colonel Gaither, of the Fifth Regiment, as ranking officer, will constitute the First Division, surrounding as a guard of honor the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the Orator of the Day, and the Maryland Commissioners, and will be the honorary escort of the Second Division.

# GOVERNOR E. E. JACKSON AND STAFF,

At the Dedication of Maryland Monuments, Gettysburg, October 25, 1888.



GOV. E. E. JACKSON.

GENL. EDW. LAW ROGERS.

GENL. CLINTON P. PAINE.

GENL. JOS. B. SETH.

COLLOR SERGT. J. S. BULL.

4. The Second Division, to which the honors of the day belong, will consist of the various Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Survivors of the Maryland Troops who fought in that battle, the Baltimore Volunteer Firemen, and such other organizations as participate in the ceremonies. This Division will be in command of Colonel Theodore F. Lang, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

5. Commandants of organizations will report to their Division Commanders in the Center Square, Gettysburg, immediately on arrival, and Division Commanders will report at the same place to Colonel Brune, A. A. G., Chief of Staff, who will assign their places in line.

6. The parade will be dismissed at the conclusion of the ceremonies at the monuments, so that the different organizations, if they wish, may visit other portions of the Battle-field.

By command of

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STEWART BROWN.

F. W. BRUNE, *Colonel and A. A. G.*

The day was delightfully fair. Early in the morning the streets of Baltimore were active with soldiers, Grand Army men, Sons of Veterans and Volunteer Firemen, all in uniform, hurrying to their several armories and points of rendezvous.

A little later and the sounds of martial music could be heard on every hand, as the different organizations took up their line of march for the several depots to which they were assigned to take the cars for Gettysburg. At Hillen, Union, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fulton Stations many hundred citizens were gathered for the same purpose.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company made ample arrangement for the accommodation and comfort of the different organizations and public attending the dedication from Baltimore and other points on their road. Five special excursion trains were provided—four from Baltimore and one from Westminster.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad Company also run a special excursion train from Martinsburg, West Virginia, Williamsport and Hagerstown, Md., while the Balti-

more and Ohio Railroad Company made a one-rate fare from all points in Maryland to Baltimore and Hagerstown, and return, for all attending the dedication.

The first train from Baltimore started from Fulton Station at 7.57 A. M., carrying the Baltimore Light Infantry and other Military Companies. Attached to this train was a special car for the accommodation of General Stewart Brown and staff.

The special train carrying the Grand Army Posts from Baltimore started from Hillen Station at 8.38 A. M. Attached to this train were two special cars—one for Governor E. E. Jackson and staff, and one for Colonel Theodore F. Lang, Commander Department of Maryland, G. A. R., and staff, and the Monument Commission.

The Fifth Regiment Maryland National Guard, and the Veteran Volunteer Firemen, left Baltimore by special train from Union Station at 8.53 A. M. This train was for the exclusive use of these two organizations, and had attached a special car for the accommodation of Colonel Charles D. Gaither and staff.

The excursion for the general public started from Hillen Station about 9 A. M., stopping at all the city stations for the passengers in waiting.

The first train from Baltimore, carrying the Baltimore Light Infantry, and other detached companies, with General Brown's car attached, arrived at Gettysburg at 11 A. M., and the other trains nearly an hour later. Upon the arrival of the last train the parade was formed upon the principal streets leading into the square in the center of the town, ready to take up the line of march to the Cemetery and Culp's Hill.

General Stewart Brown as commanding the First Brigade, first received the Governor with proper military honors, and then escorting him to a position on High street, where the Governor could see the entire column as it passed, turned the command of the Brigade over to Colonel Gaither, of the Fifth Regiment, as the next

in rank, and himself assumed command of the entire parade.

Colonel Gaither then moved the Brigade forward out Baltimore street, where it halted and came to a front, and received the Grand Army of the Republic, as it passed, with present arms. After passing, the Grand Army, in its turn, halted and did like honor to the military, the latter giving a marching salute, and taking up its proper position as escort to the veterans.

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## THE ORDER OF MARCH.

The column moved in the following order:

General STEWART BROWN.

### STAFF.

Col. Fred. W. Brune, Chief of Staff.

Col. John Saunders, Assistant Inspector General.

Maj. C. C. Hall, Quartermaster.

Maj. E. Calvin Williams, Judge Advocate.

Maj. S. Lyons, Ordnance Officer.

Capt. G. W. Wood, A. D. C.

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## FIRST DIVISION.

Col. CHARLES D. GAITHER, Commanding.

### STAFF.

Capt. W. Kennon Whiting, A. A. G.

Capt. W. G. Foster, A. D. C.

Capt. W. D. Robinson, A. D. C.

Capt. Lawrason Riggs, A. D. C.

Capt. J. R. Trimble, A. D. C.

Capt. N. Lee Goldsborough, A. D. C.

Fifth Regiment Band and Drum Corps.

Captain Adam Itzel, Leader.

## FIFTH REGIMENT, M. N. G.

Lt.-Col. W. A. BOYKIN, Commanding.

## STAFF.

Capt. B. F. Stokes.  
 Capt. Frank West.  
 Capt. Robert J. Miller.  
 Capt. E. C. Johnson.

Company B, Capt. Wyatt Owen.  
 Company C, Capt. Robert F. Brown.  
 Company D, Capt. George C. Cole.  
 Company F, Capt. J. Frank Supplee.  
 Company K, Capt. R. R. Brown.  
 Company H, Capt. Charles D. Albers.

— — —  
 Staff Color Sergeant J. Summerfield Bull carrying the  
 Governor's Flag.

Then followed carriages containing Governor Jackson and Staff, the Mayor of Baltimore, and the Monument Commission, as follows:

Governor E. E. JACKSON.  
 E. W. LeCompte, Secretary of State.  
 Hon. F. C. LATROBE, Mayor of Baltimore.

## STAFF.

Gen. James Howard, Adjt.-Genl.  
 Gen. Edmund Law Rogers, Quartermaster-Genl.  
 Gen. T. Herbert Shriver, Commissary-Genl.  
 Gen. Joseph B. Seth, Judge Advocate-Genl.  
 Gen. Clinton P. Paine, Chief of Cavalry.  
 Gen. Robert Ober, Chief of Artillery.  
 Gen. Edward C. McSherry, Chief of Ordnance.

## AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE GOVERNOR.

Col. William H. Love, A. A. Q. M. Genl.

and Military Secretary.

|                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Col. Louis Strasburger,     | Col. John C. Horstmeier, |
| Col. Henrich C. Tieck,      | Col. Martin Emerich,     |
| Col. J. Columbus O'Donnell, | Col. John C. Legg,       |
| Col. John B. Morris, Jr.,   | Col. Martin R. Joyce,    |

*Aide-de-Camps to Governor—Continued.*

|                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Col. Charles H. Evans,   | Col. Parry Lee Downes,     |
| Col. Lawrence B. McCabe, | Col. Littleton B. Purnell, |
| Col. Mitchell F. Jamar,  | Col. Amos L. Gage,         |
| Col. George R. Medairy,  | Col. Harry P. Galligher.   |
| Col. H. H. Garrigues,    |                            |

Captain Isador Becker, Quartermaster First Regiment,  
M. N. G.

Captain W. C. Keller, Adjutant First Illinois Infantry.

Mr. John Robb, Registrar of Baltimore City.

## MONUMENT COMMISSIONERS.

Senator MILTON G. URNER,

Senator WILLIAM D. BURCHINAL,

Captain FRANK NOLEN, *Secretary*.

Baltimore Light Infantry Band and Drum Corps.

## BALTIMORE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Lieut.-Col. H. A. BARRY. Commanding.

## STAFF.

|                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Capt. J. B. Phipps.    | Capt. F. W. Coale.             |
| Maj. J. D. Norris.     | Capt. P. L. Perkins, Chaplain. |
| Capt. D. F. Penington. | Capt. S. V. Hoopman.           |

Company A, Lieut. M. J. Berry, Commanding.

Company B, Capt. George F. Haupt.

Company C, Capt. Brent Waters.

Company D, Capt. John W. Cruett.

## LINGANORE GUARDS (Unionville).

Capt. E. D. Damer, 35 men.

Bond Guards Drum Corps.

BOND GUARDS (Catonsville).

Lieut. A. M. Reed, 30 men.

## COMPANY A, THIRD BATTALION (Elkton).

Capt. W. G. Purnell, 25 men.

Monumental Guard Drum Corps.

## MONUMENTAL CITY GUARDS (Baltimore).

Capt. William R. Spencer, 50 men.

'Baltimore Rifles' Drum Corps.

BALTIMORE RIFLES (Baltimore).

Capt. George N. Matthews, 42 men.

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## SECOND DIVISION.

Col. THEODORE F. LANG, Department Commander. G. A. R.,  
Commanding.

Captain N. M. Rittenhouse, Chief of Staff.

Gen. John W. Horn, Past Department Commander.

H. A. Maughlin, A. A. G.

John W. Worth, A. Q. M. G.

George R. Graham, M. D., Inspector.

Colonel Joseph C. Hill.

## AIDS.

Louis Hennighausen,

E. J. Woods,

T. J. Larkin,

James Wesley,

Kelly Gootee,

James Hayden,

William H. Knight,

Edwin D. Holt,

R. J. Jones,

Joseph H. White,

Robert J. Henry, M. D.,

Edward Shilling,

A. G. Alford.

William P. Hagadorn.

Wilson Post Drum Corps, 20 pieces.

———, Leader.

WILSON POST, No. 1, G. A. R., of Baltimore.

A. S. Cooper, Commanding, 75 men.

WILSON POST GUARD.

Capt. A. C. Evans, 29 men.

REYNOLDS POST, No. 2, G. A. R., (Frederick).

J. W. Kaufman, Commanding, 10 men.

Dushane Post Drum Corps, 20 pieces.

Charles Russell, Major.

DUSHANE POST, No. 3, G. A. R.

Gottlieb Seidel, Commanding, 125 men.

## DUSHANE POST GUARD.

John H. England, Commanding, 20 men.

RENO POST, No. 4 (Hagerstown).

L. G. Warner, Commanding, 15 men.

TYLER POST, No. 5 (Cumberland).

E. Hadra, Commanding, 12 men.

CUSTER POST, No. 6 (Baltimore).

———, Commanding, 20 men.

Latchford Camp, Sons of Veterans, Drum Corps.

DENISON POST, No. 8 (Woodberry).

William H. Ebaugh, Commanding, 35 men.

WINGATE POST, No. 9 (Annapolis).

———, Commanding, 10 men.

Drum Corps.

BURNS' POST, No. 13 (Westminster).

Col. W. A. McKellip, Commanding, 35 men.

ANTIETAM POST, No. 14. (Sharpsburg).

———, Commanding, 10 men.

Drum Corps.

GUY POST, No. 16 (Baltimore).

George C. Cooper, Commanding, 25 men.

LINCOLN POST, No. 7 (Baltimore).

George H. Brightman, Commanding, 25 men.

BEATTIE POST, No. 15, (Street).

———, Commanding, 10 men.

BURNSIDE POST, No. 22 (Baltimore).

Dallas Langley, Commanding, 30 men.

HICKS' POST, No. 24 (Easton).

Thomas H. Coburn, Commanding, 27 men.

GOSNELL POST, No. 39 (Glyndon).

William D. Burns, Commanding, 10 men.

THADDEUS STEVENS' POST, No. 40 (New Windsor).

J. B. Murdock, Commanding, 10 men.

ARTHUR POST, No. 41, (Emmitsburg).

———, Commanding, 15 men.

Middletown Cornet Band.

A. C. SPICER POST, No. 43 (Eklo, Baltimore County).

John W. Spicer, Commanding, 25 men.

ELLSWORTH CAMP SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.

William B. Maynard, Commanding, 25 men.

SURVIVORS PURNELL LEGION.

Captain William Gibson, Commanding, 25 men.

SURVIVORS THIRD MARYLAND.

Col. J. M. Sudsburg, Commanding, 30 men.

Sergt. Charles W. Romney, Marshal.

SURVIVORS RIGBY'S BATTERY.

William H. Parker, Commanding, 11 men.

SURVIVORS FIRST EASTERN SHORE REGIMENT,

FIRST REGIMENT POTOMAC HOME BRIGADE,

and various other organizations, about 100 men.

American Band and Drum Corps.

———, Leader.

VETERAN VOLUNTEER FIREMEN.

Charles T. Holloway, Marshal,

John S. Hammond, Assistant Marshal.

100 men in uniform.

The LADIES' RELIEF CORPS OF DENISON POST,

(Woodberry),

was represented by forty members, the officers being Mrs. Mary V. James, President; Mrs. Barbara Holtz, Senior, and Mrs. Lizzie McClaine, Junior Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Sarah Mitchell, Assistant Conductor; Miss Lilly Holtz, Secretary, and Mrs. Sarah Ball, Treasurer.

## THE ROUTE.

The column conducted by Major CHARLES A. HALE, Battle-field Guide, moved out Baltimore street into the National Cemetery, around the National Monument, thence by way of the Baltimore Pike a short distance, and through the reservation to Culp's Hill, passing directly along the line of breastworks so gallantly contested by the Marylanders and others on the second and third days of the battle. Thence down the hill to Spangler's Spring, where the exercises took place. Here a temporary stand had been erected for the speakers, on the very spot on which most of them had fought years before.

But little upwards of twenty-five years ago armed men from Maryland, some of whom wore Union Blue and others the Confederate Gray, faced each other upon the field of Gettysburg, stubbornly contesting for the mastery. Many gave up their lives freely and fearlessly for the cause for which they fought, and the green sod, which then and there drank up their life blood, was tinged a darker hue. Now armed men from Maryland again sought the same battle-field—friend and foe of former days now marching shoulder to shoulder, under the fraternal garb of her National Guard, hand clasping hand in the spirit of a re-united friendship, and the hoarse cry of battle changed to the warm welcome of a brotherly greeting, to do honor to the fallen dead. On those memorable days of July, now long and happily passed, the scorching rays of the sun were scarcely felt amidst the dense green foliage of historic Culp's Hill ; its mild rays shone benigantly down and through the self-same branches, now made almost bare by the approach of winter, while the tiny leaflets, like countless tears, covered the graves of the departed heroes. It was a grand day and one long to be remembered by those who participated in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the solid granite tablets erected by the State, not alone in honor to the dead, but

in honor to herself and the Nation. And to her honor it can be stated that Maryland Day at Gettysburg was said to be, by many familiar with such occasions on that field, the grandest military display witnessed since the days of the battle itself, Pennsylvania even not excluded. Ohio, it was said, gave a great display, but not one equal to our own State.

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### AT THE STAND.

On arrival of the procession the troops were massed around the stand and stacked arms.

The Fifth Regiment Band, under Adam Itzel, played choice patriotic selections, when the assemblage was called to order by Colonel CHARLES D. GAITHER, and Colonel LANG was requested to preside.

The ceremonies began by introducing Rev. SAMUEL KRAMER, (formerly Chaplain of the Third Maryland Regiment), now over eighty years of age, who offered the following

### PRAYER.

ALMIGHTY GOD, our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee that we are permitted, to-day, to meet in peace on this battle-field, where in years past so many of our Comrades gave their lives in defence of our glorious Union.

We thank Thee that Thou didst cover our heads in the day of battle, when thousands fell in defending the flag of our beloved country; and that we are permitted to dedicate these monuments to commemorate our dead and wounded Comrades, and to mark the positions we occupied in the deadly strife, in peace and fellowship, under the flag of our common country, without the loss of a single star from the glorious banner.

“ Long may it wave.

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.”

Amen and Amen.

Col. Lang then introduced Lieut.-Col. Wm. Comegys, who spoke for the

## FIRST REGIMENT EASTERN SHORE VOLUNTEERS.

### ADDRESS OF LIEUT.-COL. COMEGYS.

*Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

The First Eastern Shore Maryland Infantry was organized by order of the Secretary of War, dated August 12th, 1861, authorizing Colonel James Wallace to raise the Regiment, provided it was in marching order within sixty days. The Colonel, with characteristic energy, entered upon the work without delay, and by November 1st had a considerable portion ready to take the field. General Dix, then in command of the Middle Department, deeming it important that the two counties constituting the Eastern Shore of Virginia should be taken possession of, organized an expedition under the command of General H. H. Lockwood for that purpose. A portion of our Regiment, about two hundred, volunteered to accompany the expedition, leaving the unorganized portion with Colonel Wallace at the rendezvous in Cambridge. After remaining in Virginia until the approach of winter, the detachment was ordered into winter quarters at Newtown, just over the border of Maryland, and Colonel Wallace made his headquarters at Salisbury, Md., and so distributed his force as to more effectually police the towns and sections where disloyalty threatened to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

In the spring of 1862 Colonel Wallace was ordered to concentrate his regiment at Drummondstown, Va., except two companies, H and I, that were ordered to Northampton, and in June following the entire regiment was ordered to Eastville, where General Lockwood had established his headquarters. The Regiment remained on duty in Northampton until October, when, owing to reported out-

rages by the disloyal citizens of portions of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Colonel Wallace was ordered to make a demonstration as far as Caroline and Talbot counties—returning to Accomac for winter quarters, detachments of the Regiments being so stationed as to guard the many creeks and inlets that were so extensively used for blockade running. We remained so stationed until June, 1863, when on the 13th, Companies C and D and a detachment of Company K were ordered to Point Lookout, where Company B was stationed, and on the 19th was ordered to Baltimore, and Colonel Wallace was also ordered to Baltimore on the 23rd, thereby once more concentrating our entire Regiment, excepting a detachment of Company E, left on the Eastern Shore for guard purposes. Upon our arriving in the city we were ordered out on Steuart's Hill to aid in throwing up defences for protection. On the 27th we were ordered to join General Lockwood at Monocacy. Taking up our march we moved out of Baltimore, and as we marched along, our way seemed to be clear of an enemy until, on the 28th, we arrived at Poplar Springs about dusk in the evening, and then we were little dreaming that the foe was nigh. We had halted our 500 men, and about to lay down for rest, when informed by a Government scout that Stuart, with five brigades of cavalry, had crossed at Seneca Ford, and were then between us and Baltimore, and cutting off our retreat. It was a complete surprise to us, and without delay we took all precautionary steps to secure our command against the overwhelming force then coming down on us, and which we might expect any moment. Our position was a strong one, but we could not hope to resist 15,000 men, therefore our entire force was thrown out as pickets, thereby enabling them the better to retreat if attacked.

We were not long left in suspense as to the designs of the enemy. In a short time an advanced picket of Captain Duvall's Cavalry, that was in our rear about one and

a half miles, encountered and captured a picket of Stuart's, and brought him into our camp, and from him we learned of Stuart's force and his intentions. He seemed to know of our position, and we were informed by him intended to strike us early in the morning. We, thinking it best, despatched to General Lockwood, informing him of our situation, but fortunately General Kilpatrick was near, his advance under General McIntosh being then at Ridgeville, about two miles away. Our courier was turned back with the advice to hold our position during the night, and he would come to our rescue. His suggestions were carried out to the letter, and before day dawned we silently moved away, but not too soon, for before it was light Stuart's men were on the ground. We safely arrived at Ridgeville, when Kilpatrick went thundering down the Pike to encounter his old enemy. Stuart being delayed in his movements would not wait for a fight but hurried on, and but a slight skirmish was the result. At Ridgeville we encountered the Sixth Corps, which were pressing on to the front, and we were delayed until they had passed, but as soon as we could move we took up our march, making Liberty on the 29th, entirely destitute of rations, which we were compelled to seek in the neighborhood.

On July 1st we arrived at Taneytown, then General Meade's headquarters, where apprehension and excitement seemed to reign supreme. Reynolds had fallen, and defeat stared us in the face. Owing to the excitement then existing, and the danger of getting entangled with the many commands then pressing to the front, we could not leave until the morning of the 2nd, arriving on the field just in time to witness something of the struggle for the possession of Round Top. Uncertain as to the position of our brigade, we were not able to report until the close of the day. The Regiment was ordered to the front on the morning of the 3rd, and held the breastworks on Culp's Hill, where the monument now stands. The posi-

tion was held by us under a severe fire for about two hours, and were relieved a while before the memorable artillery duel commenced at one o'clock.

On December 23rd Colonel Wallace resigned, and bid farewell to the Regiment, leaving its Lieutenant-Colonel in command until mustered out December 23, 1864, serving three years and three months, giving evidence that our fathers knew what was right and dared defend that right.

I am here to-day as a plain citizen, representing as the senior surviving officer the First Eastern Shore Regiment, and to act with you, my Comrades, in dedicating this monument, placed here by my State in commemoration of the services rendered on this field on July 3, 1863. That day was one of the three which made this ground historic—made so by the heroic efforts of the marshaled hosts then concentrated here, to meet and beat back the adversaries of our Government and the bold champions of the Southern cause. The result of that conflict is written in the annals of the past history, and will be handed down to coming generations. Our children's children will be taught in the far distant future that here, among these hills and through these valleys, the mighty tide of war, culminating in defeat, sent back, broken and disjointed, the many thousands that confidently invaded our sister State. Here, on the crests of these hills, in the midst of a carnage unknown in modern times, the torrent was stayed. Although a quarter of a century has passed, and our Comrades peacefully sleep, to be aroused no more by war's alarms, they yet speak: and we, my Comrades, do rejoice in the knowledge that God reigns and the country is safe. Our firesides and our homes are no longer made sad and desolate by the horrors of war. Peace and plenty has made us a prosperous and happy people. The noble body of men that I had the honor to associate with, although but a fragment of the Grand Army of the Poto-

mac, will ever remain most conspicuous in my recollections of the past.

I am proud of their record on this field. Memory keeps fresh the incidents of that day. No more valiant regiment entered these breastworks than the First Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers. They were my pride, and I rejoice to-day in the recollections of the past. To honor the First Eastern Shore Regiment this monument was erected. I am glad that Providence has spared me, that I can look upon the evidences of my State's gratitude, as now displayed. To us, the survivors of that regiment, it is a thing of beauty and a joy for coming generations. After we shall be mustered out and sleep as other Comrades now sleep, our children will lead their children to this spot and recite the lessons to be learned here. No armed foe dare invade the soil where rest our brothers and our sons, who shed their blood that the work of our fathers should not prove a failure. As the battle of Marathon has lived on the pages of history for the past 2,400 years, as the glory of Greece, so shall the Battle of Gettysburg live on as the glory of this Nation, and these monuments shall stand as emblems of the indomitable courage of our defenders and our country's greatness. Therefore, gentlemen of the Memorial Association, take and safe keep the monuments, that those coming after us may feel just pride in the work of their ancestors, as we to-day feel in the remembrance of the trying days of '76, when Lexington and Bunker Hill sounded the battle-cry of freedom, and inspired our forefathers to do and dare that we might be free.

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Colonel William P. Maulsby was introduced as the Commandant of the

## FIRST REGIMENT POTOMAC HOME BRIGADE.

ADDRESS BY COLONEL MAULSBY.

*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

The Potomac Home Brigade was designed to consist of four regiments of infantry, with a squadron of cavalry and a battery of artillery attached to each, for defence of the line of the Potomac River, and to be commanded by General Ord, the locality of its service to be whatever the proper authorities might deem best adapted to an efficient defence of that line.

The other regiments not having been formed with sufficient promptness, this regiment entered the Shenandoah Valley on the last day of February, 1862, with Banks' Corps, and led, by several miles, the advance of that corps, to Kabletown, Va. Its cavalry was afterwards known as Cole's Cavalry.

On the advance of the corps to Winchester, the regiment was assigned to the charge of Banks' communications between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, with its headquarters at Charlestown.

Its service was at Charlestown, Winchester and Harper's Ferry, and in the adjacent country. It participated in the movements at and about Harper's Ferry on the occasion of the approach of the Confederate Army in September, 1862, and was surrendered while it was successfully holding its line, the river front.

The surrender of Harper's Ferry by Colonel Miles was the inevitable sequence of orders issued from the parlor of the War Department at Washington, without knowledge of either the particular location, or of the circumstances. Colonel Miles was a Marylander, an experienced officer of the Regular Army, loyal to his Government and faithful to his duty of obedience to the orders of his superiors: and to his scrupulous and literal obedience to



orders he gave his life, and a reputation which has been tarnished by injustice.

Nearly the entire service of this regiment, both before and after the Gettysburg battle, was in the State of Virginia, at Harper's Ferry, Winchester, Martinsburg, the Shenandoah Valley, and at Maryland Heights. It was engaged in various active skirmishes and operations, particular reference to which is forbidden by the limitations of time of the present occasion. When this regiment received the preparatory orders for what proved, in the sequel, to be the Gettysburg Campaign, it was on duty on the lower Potomac, from near Washington to near Point Lookout. It was immediately put in motion, and on reaching Baltimore was detained for a few days in the entrenchments west of that city. Here it was joined by the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York, Colonel Ketcham, then entering on active service.

These regiments were marched to Monocacy Junction, where they met the assembled Army of the Potomac, and were attached to the Twelfth Corps.

On the 30th of June they moved towards the locality in which the Confederate Army was supposed to be, and that night bivouacked at Bruceville. On the 1st of July they marched towards Littletown and bivouacked in the angle between the Taneytown and Littletown roads and the Baltimore Turnpike. Shortly after midnight they received orders from General Slocum to move to the Two Taverns, and there at early daylight met him.

With other troops under his command they were marched to three or four points north of the turnpike in search of the position of any part of the Confederate Army, which might purpose to turn the right flank and rear of the position on Cemetery Hill, and the adjacent ridge, which had been selected by or at the instance of General Hancock, during the preceding night. About 8 or 9 o'clock A. M. they were placed in position on the extreme right of the Union line in the piece of woods in

which now stand monuments to the Third Wisconsin and Thirteenth New Jersey.

They formed at that time the brigade commanded by General H. H. Lockwood as the Independent Brigade, Twelfth Corps.

Having erected strong entrenchments, in the afternoon of the 2nd of July, on the occasion of the disaster to Sickles's Corps, the brigade was ordered to cross over to the left of the Union line, to repair, as far as might be, that disaster.

On reaching the eminence south of the Taneytown road, it was ordered to form line, fix bayonets and charge at double-quick on the enemy, which had pierced the Union line. Forming line of battle, and fixing bayonets without halting, whilst played on by artillery and shell, which wounded some thirty men, who were not reported in the report of wounded and killed made at the close of the battle, the charge was made with so great animation, the enemy retired before it, leaving in our possession three pieces of artillery, which had been lost by our troops during the previous fighting of the day.

These regiments were both full, the First Potomac Home Brigade numbering between seven and eight hundred men, and the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York between six and seven hundred, and aided by the glitter of the sunlight on their bright bayonets and gun-barrels, and by the woods which abutted each flank, and by the character of the ground, which disabled the enemy from seeing beyond the rear line, they were well calculated to impress the enemy in their front with a belief that the force was much larger than it, in fact, was. The Potomac Home Brigade formed the front line, and the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York the rear.

The charge was continued for a mile and a half, or more, passing by the base of Little Round Top, where a force of Pennsylvania Bucktails was fighting, and the left flank of General Hancock's line and for half a mile

beyond that line, over the wheat field, and ending in the ravine, on a line with the Peach Orchard, or nearly so, and a short distance north of the Emmitsburg road.

This position was held several hours, and until late at night, whilst the adjutant of the regiment and its surgeons were occupied in gathering up the wounded, who lay in a long line, where they had fallen in battle earlier in the day, and over which we had passed in the charge, and sending them to the hospital.

This accomplished, an essay was made to return to our position on the right. At one or two o'clock in the morning, attempting to march into our position from the turnpike, we were met by a fire between two bodies of soldiery, and then found that the enemy had, during our absence, taken possession of it, and the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York, which had returned earlier than the Potomac Home Brigade, was in actual conflict with it. The darkness was pitchy, and it was impossible to distinguish friend from foe, and those in conflict soon mutually separated.

This regiment, First Potomac Home Brigade, rested on Cemetery Hill until break of day, when it supported the artillery which first opened fire to dislodge the enemy from our entrenchments on Culp's Hill.

Within an hour it was ordered to move down the turnpike to a point opposite Spangler's Spring, form line of battle, and charge the enemy behind the stone wall, then as now, being on the descent of Culp's Hill to the level ground at its base. The regiment moved up to within thirty or thirty-five feet of the stone wall, halted, dressed the line, fixed bayonets for the purpose of charging over the wall, when it was ordered to withdraw, for the reason, as its commanding officer supposed at the time, that a flank movement by other troops had dislodged the enemy; but from information since received he must have been mistaken, and the order to withdraw was given prob-

ably to save it from the murderous fire to which it was exposed.

In thirty minutes or less the regiment had lost in killed and wounded in or about one hundred officers and men. It was said that the opposing force consisted of neighbors, friends and relatives of the officers and men in this regiment, and was a Confederate Maryland Regiment. It is certain that such ties did not render less deadly the aim taken on either side. The information received was that about an equal number of killed and wounded attested the senses of fidelity to duty of each force engaged, without regard being had to personal ties.

Being retired to the turnpike, the commanding officer was requested by General Slocum to rest his men, with a statement that they had done their full share of duty, and should not be called upon again during the day.

Within less than an hour after the officers and men had lain on the grass to rest, General Slocum came by leading the First Eastern Shore Maryland Regiment, which had just arrived, and other troops, and offering the exigences of the occasion as an apology, asked that the First Potomac Home Brigade would follow to that part of Culp's Hill occupied by the line of battle under the immediate command of General Greene, where the fight was raging with great fury. It was done, and this regiment occupied the center of that line for about four hours, and until General Ewell's Corps was withdrawn, and the battle ended. It then returned to its position on the right.

It was again sent for by General Slocum, when General Pickett's charge was most threatening, and was on the march to the point of attack, and had nearly reached it, when it was met by an aide-de-camp with a message that the danger had passed, and an apology for having called on it.

Amid the rugged and bloody scenes which were passed through, the composed and cautious bearing of the Corps Commander, General Slocum, is entitled to much of the

credit for whatever energetic action was displayed by the regiment, and its Brigade Commander is also entitled to share largely in that credit. General Lockwood was at the head of every movement of every part of his brigade.

On July 4th it remained in line of battle, awaiting certain ascertainment of the enemy's movements.

On July 5th it marched to Littlestown; on the 6th to Monocacy, thirty miles, more or less; thence to the vicinity of St. James' College, and then to the Potomac in pursuit of General Lee's Army.

General Meade had sent to the commander of the regiment for information as to the nature of the country about and between St. James' College and the Potomac River. Major Cook, afterwards Colonel of this regiment when re-organized as the Thirteenth Maryland, who had for many years been a surveyor in that region, and was most familiar with it, waited on General Meade, and described it as filled with very strong defences.

More than twenty-five years have gone by, but our reverential love for the memories of the men whose lives were sacrificed here is not dimmed. The memory of them, and of the deeds done here; is a sacred deposit in our inmost hearts, ever fresh and green. They have gone to the limitless mercies of the God of battles, leaving us, their survivors, a little way behind.

To those who grappled with us in deadly conflict in July, 1863, and who are here to-day to do honor to our dead, and to us still living, we can but say that they showed the quality of their large manhood, and our hearts go out to them.

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Captain Joseph F. Carter was called upon to speak for the

THIRD MARYLAND REGIMENT VETERAN VOL-  
UNTEERS.

## REMARKS OF CAPTAIN CARTER.

*Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

The Third Maryland Regiment was organized in Baltimore and mustered into the service of the United States May 7, 1862. It was the result of a consolidation of the 3rd and 4th Regiments, Dix Light Infantry, one Company from Williamsport, Md., one Company of Oregon Rifles from New York, and one Company from Ellicott City, Md., and some of these organizations had been in the service as early as August, 1861, and had been engaged with the enemy on the upper Potomac as early as August 27th, 1861.

The regiment was commanded by the following officers: Colonel DeWitt of the Regular Army, and Lt.-Col. Joseph M. Sudsburg, the latter being promoted to Colonel soon after the battle of Cedar Mountain, and remained with the regiment until it was consolidated into a Battalion of four (4) Companies, June 24th, 1864, when he was mustered out, and Lt.-Col. Gilbert P. Robinson was left in command of the Battalion, he being subsequently Brevet-Colonel for services while in command of the Brigade at Weldon Railroad, August, 1864.

The regiment was placed in General Banks' Corps; fought their first battle at Cedar Mountain, and subsequently served under Generals Mansfield and Hooker at Antietam; upon the re-organization of the Army of the Potomac it was placed in the Twelfth Corps, and served under General Slocum. The regiment went west under General Hooker to the relief of Chattanooga, and re-enlisted as Veterans in Tennessee; they returned to Baltimore on furlough; those that did not re-enlist remained with General Hooker, and were selected by him as head-



3<sup>D</sup>  
MARYLAND INF'TY

COL. JOSEPH M. SUDSBURG

1<sup>ST</sup> BRIG. 1<sup>ST</sup> DIV. 12<sup>TH</sup> CORPS

JULY 2<sup>ND</sup> 1863.  
OCCUPIED THIS POSITION IN RESERVE  
LATE IN THE AFTERNOON MOVED  
TO REINFORCE THE LEFT OF THE LINE,  
RETURNING ABOUT 9 P. M.  
AND FINDING THE WORKS OCCUPIED  
BY THE ENEMY.

MARYLAND'S TRIBUTE TO HER LOYAL SONS.

quarters' guard; remained with him during the Atlanta campaign, and were mustered out of service at that place.

Before the expiration of the thirty days allowed to the Veterans, General Sherman began to move, and the Third Regiment was sent to join General Grant. It was placed in the First Division of the 9th Corps, and formed part of the 3rd Brigade, where it remained until mustered out as a Battalion, July 31st, 1865.

During their term of service of over three years they were present and participated in the following general engagements:

|                                        |       |        |       |
|----------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Cedar Mountain .....                   | Aug.  | 9,     | 1862. |
| Antietam.....                          | Sept. | 17,    | 1862. |
| Chancellorsville.....                  | May   | 1- 3,  | 1863. |
| Gettysburg .....                       | July  | 1- 3,  | 1863. |
| Wilderness .....                       | May   | 5- 7,  | 1864. |
| Spottsylvania .....                    | May   | 9-20,  | 1864. |
| North Anna.....                        | May   | 23-27, | 1864. |
| Tolopotamy.....                        | May   | 28-31, | 1864. |
| Bethesda Church.....                   | June  | 1- 4,  | 1864. |
| Cold Harbor.....                       | June  | 5-12,  | 1864. |
| Assault on Petersburg.....             | June  | 17,    | 1864. |
| Crater.....                            | July  | 30,    | 1864. |
| Weldon Railroad.....                   | Aug.  | 13,    | 1864. |
| Poplar Spring Church.....              | Sept. | 30,    | 1864. |
| Hatcher's Run.....                     | Oct.  | 27,    | 1864. |
| Fort Steadman .....                    | March | 25,    | 1865. |
| Assault and Capture of Petersburg..... | April | 2- 3,  | 1865. |

**CEDAR MOUNTAIN.**—The Third Regiment participated in the battle of Cedar Mountain,—fought between Stonewall Jackson's forces and Banks' Corps of Pope's Army,—this was its first engagement, and went far to establish its standing and reputation, and show the quality of its members; which was done under trying circumstances,—for in addition to the fire of the enemy in front, they were subjected to one from the rear, by one of their own regiments, which had opened on them through some mistake.

Notwithstanding that unpleasant experience, when the order came to advance they went forward with a dash, and

reached the most advanced position gained over the enemy, and held their ground longer than any of the Union forces engaged in that battle. To confirm this statement I will introduce the following proof from "our friends, the enemy;" in the Rebellion Record, Vol. 9, page 567, you will find the report of Col. J. A. Walker of 13th Virginia Regiment, as follows:

"We had no sooner given up our position than the enemy following planted a Federal and Maryland flag where ours stood a moment before, and opened fire on us at very short range: we continued to fall back about two hundred yards; when fresh troops coming up on our left, and the enemy beginning to give back on that flank, I immediately halted my men and reformed them upon the colors; advanced directly back to our former position, driving the two stands of colors before us."

From this testimony we learn that the enemy were driven from their position, the 13th Virginia being the last to give way, but did not stop to engage the 3rd Maryland at short range; that the Colonel did not attempt to reform his scattered men until he perceived that the Confederates on his left had flanked the Third Maryland; that he rallied his men to advance when he saw their retreat, which he claims to have been due to his forward movement.

In order the more fully to realize the situation, we must remember that the Third Regiment was brought in contact with troops flushed with victory, led by Stonewall Jackson, who were fresh from the Peninsula, where they had been engaged in a military promenade at the expense of McClellan.

General Pope censured Banks for his temerity in attacking Jackson with his Corps, owing to the disparity of numbers, but it must be said to the credit of Banks, that he saved his chief from destruction, for Jackson declared that when he found Pope's army scattered, he thought to defeat them in detail, but he was not prepared for such a

display of courage upon the part of Banks, whose audacity disconcerted Stonewall and staggered the troops under him to such an extent that he was not able to reap any advantage from his victory. It was a great surprise to his men, who had begun to despise their foes, for they were intoxicated with success, and were indulging in dreams of easy conquest, which were thus subjected to a rude awakening.

The men of the Third Regiment, who laid down their lives on that field were not sacrificed in vain; time had been gained for Pope to concentrate his army. Jackson seeing that he had been foiled in his purpose, retired across the Rapidan where he stood upon the defensive, awaiting the arrival of General Lee who hastened to the support of his Lieutenant, removed the pressure upon McClellan, who was at liberty then to retire unmolested from the James, which he did in a most provoking leisurely manner, and thus endangered the safety of the Capital; which was only saved by a flood in the Rappahannock that impeded the advance of Jackson, which proved that the Most High whom he worshipped still rules in the kingdom of men, and had drawn the line on him and said "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther."

It seemed to be the fate of the Third Maryland ever afterwards to be brought into contact with Jackson's forces until his death. They repeated at Antietam what they had performed at Cedar Hill; the brigade captured Munna's Hill, a commanding position on the enemy's line, which enabled Hooker to enfilade their position, and finally forced them to abandon it, and take up a new one nearer Sharpsburg; the enemy did not relinquish the hill without a struggle, for they charged Knapp's battery, which the Third Maryland was left to support, and captured the guns, but were driven back and pursued by that Regiment across the Hagerstown Pike as far as the old Dunker Church, which they held until relieved later in the day, for which they were complimented by General

Williams, their Division Commander; the wounding of General Hooker seemed to paralyze any further advance upon the right, and upon the granting of a truce by General McClellan the enemy retired unmolested across the Potomac.

CHANCELLORSVILLE.—At the Battle of Chancellorsville the Third Regiment was engaged in restoring order among the demoralized soldiers of the 11th Corps, which had been surprised by Stonewall, and was subsequently sent to the Plank Road, in close proximity to the place where Jackson received his fatal wound; his death marked the decline of success on the part of the enemy, for when that bright star went out in the darkness on that night the Confederates suffered an irreparable loss.

On the next day the Third Regiment held their position on the Plank Road until ordered by General Hooker to retire. This made a gap in the line by which the enemy entered and succeeded in flanking the 3rd Corps. Some persons, not knowing the reason for such a movement on the part of the Third Regiment were disposed to throw all the blame on them for the loss of the battle. If there is any censure it must rest upon the Commander of the Army on that day. I venture the opinion that the Third Regiment was used on that occasion by the God of battles to humiliate and rebuke a reckless blasphemer.

GETTYSBURG.—On this field, which will be ever memorable in the History of the Nation, we rear a monument to our dead Comrades, who, on every field, never failed to maintain the honor and reputation of Maryland. The men who followed the colors of the Third Regiment have no reason to blush for the record made by them for their State. Here they were acting in the capacity of reserves, which they did on many occasions; they point to that fact as proof of confidence on the part of superiors. On the second day they were sent from the right to the left to

repair the mistake of the Commander, who had exposed his communication with Washington by withdrawing Buford's Cavalry from the Emmitsburg road, thereby enabling Longstreet to surprise and defeat General Sickles, whose sound sense taught him its strategic importance to the enemy, as well as its tactical value to the Army of the Potomac, which enabled General Warren to save little Round Top.

The Third Regiment with its division was hurried to the left, but found that Lockwood's Brigade had anticipated them, and won for the Maryland soldiers the honor of having checked the advance of the enemy; which gave time for the restoration of the new line upon Cemetery Ridge. The Third Regiment returned at night to take up their old position at Culp's Hill, which they found occupied by the enemy, who thus commanded the Baltimore Pike. Thus one mistake led to another,—while to protect the left flank the communications on the right were exposed, rendering it necessary to drive out the enemy in order to hold this strong position.

In that movement the Third Regiment was called to support Lockwood's Brigade on the morning of the third day, when the latter advanced against Maryland soldiers who had espoused the cause of the Confederacy. The Third Maryland concedes to that Brigade the honors won for the State on this field.

WILDERNESS.—Before the Wilderness the Third Regiment was assigned to the 9th Corps and became a part of the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division; they crossed the Rapidan May 5th, and took position on the right of the Army of the Potomac. About daylight the next morning they were sent to the support of General Hancock on the Brock Road. The Brigade was used by him to clear his front of the enemy's skirmishers, from whom it was learned that General Longstreet was preparing to attack Hancock's position. Longstreet being wounded, General Lee assumed command. Aided by the fire that swept in the face of the

2nd Corps and destroyed their works, Lee gained possession of the Brock and Plank Roads.

The 3rd Brigade held their ground and finally drove the enemy back, and to the Third Maryland belongs the honor of having begun the charge, led by its color bearer, who was the first to waive his flag upon the recovered works, where that of the enemy had been floating in triumph. General Hancock rode up and thanked the Brigade for having "saved the day," and next day wrote a personal letter to the Colonel of the Third Maryland thanking the regiment for saving his guns.

SPOTTSYLVANIA.—At the Battle of Spottsylvania the Third Regiment was taken out of its division, and sent to General Potter, 2nd Division, on the morning of May 12th, he having made a personal request of the Corps Commander for a Maryland Regiment to take the place of the Second Maryland, showing that Maryland soldiers were appreciated by their superiors. General Potter having the task of supporting Hancock's charge on the "Bloody Angle," placed the Third Regiment on the right of his division, and ordered them to advance, which they did until they reached the abattis, when the troops on the left gave way and enabled the enemy to concentrate their fire upon the Third Maryland; they were forced to retreat to the edge of the wood, where they reformed, and held their position alone and unsupported for twenty-four hours;—thus keeping the enemy in check and preventing their advance from their works to take the 2nd Corps in flank, while engaged in the struggle over the Angle.

TOLOPOTAMY.—The Battle of Tolopotamy gave the Third Regiment a chance to prove that they were the equal, man for man, to the enemy; on that occasion they were ordered to advance with their brigade beyond the works, when they became isolated from it. A regiment of the enemy attempted to charge them in the flank. The Third quickly

wheeled and faced about in good order; they then opened fire upon the enemy about one hundred yards away and checked them. They began to deride and defy the enemy, daring them to come on and cross bayonets with them; they maintained their ground until the enemy brought up some guns and opened a raking fire on the flank; this forced the Third Regiment to retire, which they did slowly and in good order.

PETERSBURG, June 17th.—At the assault on Petersburg, June 17th, the brigade was called to charge the last redan of the enemy, where two charges had failed. In order to impress upon the men the necessity of relying upon the bayonet, they were ordered to remove the caps from their guns; the works were carried, the Third Maryland was the first to enter them and crossed bayonets with the enemy who tarried to receive them.

WELDON RAILROAD, August 18th, 1864.—At the Battle of the Weldon Railroad the brigade was sent to the support of General Warren, and arrived in time to check General Mahone, who had succeeded in flanking the 5th Corps, for which Lt.-Col. Gilbert P. Robinson of the Third Maryland, in command of the brigade, was Brevetted Colonel U. S. Volunteers.

Two days after the enemy made their last effort to recapture the road from Warren; the Third Regiment being on the right and under fire, were not pressed by the enemy in front, and were at leisure to witness the gallant conduct of the Maryland Brigade under Colonel Dushane, who were compelled to bear the brunt of the battle, and who repulsed the enemy with great loss; thus maintaining at the Weldon Railroad the reputation of Maryland troops in the 5th Corps, as well as at Five Forks, when they captured the last road that led into Petersburg.

FORT STEADMAN, March 25th, 1865.—When General Lee began the Spring Campaign with an attack upon Fort Steadman, to secure an easy route to Joe Johnson, his troops were driven back and the Third Maryland were thanked by General Wilcox, commanding 1st Division, in the following language:

“On the left the enemy made a vigorous assault on Fort Haskell, but were as handsomely repulsed by the rallied troops of the 3rd Brigade, whose ranks had been crushed, but whose spirit was unbroken by so alarming a disaster.” \* \* \* “To some of your number, officers and men of the Third Maryland and 100th Pennsylvania seems to be justly due the praise of re-entering the captured Fort.”

The Third Regiment participated in the final assault along with the Second and Sixth Regiments, the latter being conspicuous on that occasion, and when the enemy evacuated Petersburg that night the Third advanced into that place and halted under orders on Cemetery Hill until day-light. Driving the enemy's rear guard before them, they marched to the City Hall to the strains of music from a band supplied by the enemy, said to be from Baltimore, who furnished such familiar airs as Yankee Doodle and Star Spangled Banner. This ended the active service of the regiment; having helped to foil General Lee in his efforts to gain the short route, and forced him to take the longer road to Johnston, when he was intercepted by General Sheridan, who, with his cavalry, horse and foot, was more unrelenting in the pursuit of General Lee than the Russians proved to Napoleon in his retreat from Moscow.

While we have given in detail the record made by that portion of the Third Regiment which followed the colors, those who remained in the West can refer with honor to the fact, that they followed Joe Hooker to the end of his career, which ended the fighting of Sherman's Army. They participated in the most noted campaign of the war,

in which two of the greatest strategists the world has produced contended for supremacy, and demonstrated that America can furnish commanders who are masters of the art of war, for Johnston and Sherman, fully illustrated the principles of strategy, logistics and grand tactics of which that science consists.

The former adopted the tactics of ancient Fabius and thus kept Sherman at bay, until they were changed by his successor to those of Marcellus, which enabled the American Hannibal to proudly declare "Atlanta is ours and fairly won," which opened the gateway to the sea, and permitted Sherman to join in the siege of Richmond, which General Grant was conducting at long range; not having been able to secure the roads that led to that city, he was compelled to wait until Sherman marched through the Atlantic States consuming the supplies necessary for Lee's Army, and thus supplemented the work of Sheridan in the valley, when Grant ordered him to destroy that granary of supplies, which enabled Lee to keep a force there as a constant source of alarm at Washington, which Early came within an ace of capturing; it was only when the latter was defeated and driven into Richmond, and Sheridan had captured the south side road by the Battle of Five Forks, that the investment of Petersburg was complete.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The question has often been asked, Why the Army of the Potomac, with its superior numbers, was not able to defeat that of General Lee sooner than it did? Here in the presence of the dead, whom I wish to vindicate, I desire to say that it was for no lack of valor on the part of Maryland soldiers that it was not done.

The Army of the Potomac was the best organized and worst commanded army of which history treats. And in saying this I pay them the greatest compliment that could be rendered. Sheridan in speaking of the French remarked: "That soldiers love success;" which has been

demonstrated in the past. No army has survived continued reverses; those that followed the great Napoleon in the hour of victory, soon went to pieces when fortune frowned upon them.

The Army of the Potomac was defeated but not dismayed, it was repulsed but not disheartened; when disappointed in success it did not despair. You will search history in vain for its equal. None so often failed to reap the fruits of success or was so often baffled in its purpose, and still it maintained its organization, and this is its great glory—that for persistencé and perseverance under difficulties it was never surpassed.

The explanation of its want of success is to be found in the fact that it was not only a foot-ball for politicians, but it was the toy for theoretical soldiers, the victim of misplaced confidence, the subject of incompetent blunderers, the prey of conspirators, who were strangers to patriotism, and actuated by no higher motive than the pay derived from their occupation as professional soldiers. To sum it all up in the language of the modern Alexander:—“The Commanders of the Army of the Potomac never went out to whip anybody—but were always more anxious to keep from getting whipped.”

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Hon. Milton G. Urner being introduced made this explanation for the

### FIRST REGIMENT MARYLAND VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

SENATOR URNER SAID:

General James M. Deems was not well enough to be present, and requested him to read his address, which was as follows:

“In behalf of the First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, which I had the honor to command in a series of



engagements, including this, the turning point of the war, I receive this monument.

“In August, 1861, we commenced the organization of our regiment, and it is only we, who experienced the opposition of the majority of our acquaintances, even to ostracism, who know the trials and difficulties we had to undergo. So much the greater, then, is our pleasure in receiving from our State the acknowledgment of our services, in connection with our gallant comrades of other States, the final commendation in our successful efforts to defeat the attempt to destroy this Union.

“Our regiment was engaged in sixty-two battles and skirmishes, including Charlestown, Va., Second Bull Run, Stoneman’s Raid, Brandy Station, Aldie, Gettysburg, Deep Bottom, Five Forks and Appomattox.”

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Captain James Rigby was called and spoke for

### RIGBY’S BATTERY.

#### CAPTAIN RIGBY

said he had been admonished to speak briefly, but the fact was that he could not tell all he knew if he talked all night. He thanked the boys for their hearty greeting and for being present at the dedication of the monuments so generously bestowed by the State in honor of the dead. Speaking briefly of the battery, he said it was organized as part of the Purnell Legion in August, 1861, at Pikesville Arsenal; joined General Lockwood’s command in October, 1861, and remained at Pikesville until May, 1862, when the Legion was split up. Then the battery was with McClellan, following the Army of the Potomac in all its successes and reverses, until April, 1864, when Grant took command. After that date the battery served about Washington until 1865, when it was consolidated with Battery B, and so remained till the close of the War.

Colonel Lang then introduced Colonel James C. Mullikin, of Easton, a survivor of the First Eastern Shore Regiment, as Orator of the day.

### COLONEL MULLIKIN'S ORATION.

COMRADES AND FRIENDS:

To every American the field of Gettysburg must ever be one of the deepest interest; but to these the survivors of the Maryland Regiments who took part in that engagement, the ground whereon we stand seems almost sacred. We have not the time, neither does the occasion call for a detailed description of the battle. None that ever was fought has been so generally studied. Its minutest details are as familiar to the school-boys of to-day as they are to the veterans who here upheld the honor of their flag. And yet as memory carries us back over the intervening twenty-five years which have elapsed since those hot July days, we cannot help recalling that here the youth and chivalry of the two sections of our country met in hostile array; that the soil was enriched by the blood of thirty thousand of the flower of our country; that these hills witnessed the greatest artillery duel the world ever saw; that here was the scene of the grandest charge recorded in history—that of Macdonald and his twenty thousand Frenchmen at Wagram not excepted, for they were not marching against Americans. What Marathon was to Greece, Blenheim to Germany, Hastings to England, more was Gettysburg to America. Truly if Borodino is entitled to be called the “Battle of the Giants,” Gettysburg ought to be called the “Battle of the Titans,” for here were shown endurance and courage never surpassed. In this one battle we had instances of individual heroism and valor sufficient to fill the annals of a nation older than ours. Here charges which none but American soldiers could have made were met and repulsed as none but American troops could have done. Whilst that flag

waves and these hills endure, the eyes of the lover of his country will turn towards Gettysburg, and hither the feet of the patriot traveler will bear him, even after the last of those who had bared their bosoms to the leaden storm have gone to rejoin their old comrades—Reynolds, Hancock and Meade, Grant and Sheridan.

Joshua, when he led the Israelites dry-shod over the Jordan, commanded a representative from each of the twelve tribes to take each a stone from the bed of the river and to erect on the other side a memorial, so that when their children should ask their fathers, in time to come, "What mean these stones?" they should tell them that it was a memorial of the great deliverance the Lord had wrought. When our children ask us what mean these stones, what answer shall we return?

In the past, when we have looked upon the numerous monuments erected here by the survivors of the various organizations which took part in this engagement in memory of their fallen comrades, or gazed upon the stone which appreciative States had placed here to perpetuate the remembrance of the part borne by their gallant sons in this glorious victory, we have left chagrined and humiliated that there was nothing to show that Maryland had a representative here, no stone, however small, to mark the spots where stood and fought and died the sons of the old commonwealth. But to-day we rejoice that this was not done before, for now we can return a different answer from what might have been given in former years. To-day we answer that they mean that the suspicions, the bitterness, the animosities necessarily engendered by a protracted Civil War have departed from our State never to return. They mean that liberality, charity and fraternity now characterize our people. They mean that all true Marylanders respect real manhood and honor courage and devotion. They mean that should a foreign foe assail us the sons of those who wore the Blue and the sons of those who wore the Gray would be found march-

ing side by side under the same starry banner, and ready to die, if need be, in defence of their common country. In confirmation of all this we point to the fact that the memorials sent to the Legislature asking for this appropriation were signed by all classes and conditions, regardless of past differences or present political affiliations—by those who sympathized with the cause represented by the Stars and Bars as well as those whose affections were with the Stars and the Stripes—by those who marched with Robert E. Lee and those who served with Ulysses S. Grant. When the question was submitted to the two branches of the General Assembly we find the same unanimity and absence of partisanship. Party lines were ignored, past differences forgotten, and the Blue and the Gray, in the persons of Senators Tunis and Burchinal, again clasped hands, and were one in their desire to do honor to those who, on this bloody field, had brought no discredit upon their native State, and our honored Executive, Governor Jackson, promptly affixed his signature to the bill, and thus rendered effective this Act, than which no other passed by the Legislature reflected more credit upon that body or brought more honor to the State.

All this, and more, these stones mean to the people at large, but to the youth of our State they mean that honesty, firmness, endurance, courage and all those qualities which, among the ancients went to make up that one quality they called virtue, will henceforth be appreciated and honored within our borders. To the citizen soldiery of Maryland they mean that should your country need your services, your State will not be unmindful of your toils, your privations and your dangers. To you, Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, they mean that henceforth your worth is to be recognized and your achievements appreciated.

And just here I will be pardoned, I am sure, if I make some slight allusion to the part the Maryland Troops took in this engagement. We have had no historian to

chronicle our deeds, and we have been modest and trusted to time to render us full justice. Of the six organizations which represented Maryland on this battle-field, not one brought discredit upon our State. While Rigby's Battery held the position assigned it, the First Maryland Cavalry and Company A, Purnell Legion—which you strangely overlooked in the Act providing for the erection of these monuments, though we hope some day to see a similar stone marking their position—were proving that all our bold riders were not with Mosby, the infantry were boldly and enthusiastically rushing to the charge or firmly withstanding the assaults of the foe. When darkness overtook us on the evening of July 2nd no command in the Army of the Potomac had a more advanced position than did Colonel Maulsby's First Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, over on our left, under command of General Lockwood—whom we claim as ours, though born in Delaware—and on the next morning the same regiment here on the right re-took the works which had been occupied by the enemy the night before. Here Colonel Wallace's Eastern Shoremen met and repulsed the charge of the Confederate Maryland line on the third day—Sergeant Ross bearing the colors of the First Eastern Shore Maryland, and his cousin, Sergeant Moore, carrying the flag of the Confederates. Just over there Colonel Sudburg's Third Maryland sustained the reputation they had won on many a hard fought field.

Now, Comrades, let us here dedicate ourselves anew to the cause of civil liberty, and let us carry away from here a love for our State and country stronger and purer than we brought here a quarter of a century ago; let "Friendship, Charity and Loyalty" be the guides of your lives, and let our devotion to good government, and our efforts to promote the interest of our State and preserve its good name, show to our fellow-citizens with whom we come in contact that the good soldier of his country in time of war makes a good citizen in time of peace.

Colonel LANG, the Chairman of the Commission, then delivered the monuments to Governor JACKSON.

### COLONEL LANG'S ADDRESS.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

Your Commissioners, appointed in compliance with an Act of the Legislature of Maryland, approved March 20, 1888, to erect monuments to suitably mark the positions occupied by the several Maryland Volunteer organizations of the Army of the Potomac, which participated in the Battle of Gettysburg, are pleased to report to you that they have performed, to the best of their ability, the duties conferred upon them by that Act. Those duties have been manifold and laborious, often delicate and perplexing in manner; yet looking only to the best interests of the State whose funds you committed to our keeping, and to the organizations which we sought to please, we hope and believe that the completed monuments which we now turn over to the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, through you, the honored Governor of the State of Maryland, will testify by the beauty of finish and by the appropriateness of design, that your Commissioners have fulfilled the part assigned them, and they trust to receive the commendation of all interested in this great good work of the State.

*Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:* The monuments that have been erected here are not to commemorate a fratricidal strife. They are not to stand as a memorial of the triumph of one section of our country over another. The ex-Union soldier and the citizens of Maryland as a body would never have sanctioned their construction for such an object. They have a nobler purpose, a more patriotic design. These columns stand for union. They are to commemorate the heroic services and the unselfish sacrifices of those Marylanders who bore their part and were instrumental in establishing upon an enduring foundation

the Union of the States. We are not here to recite the sad scenes of the War, nor to open afresh the closed wounds made by the civil convulsions through which we were called to pass. The soldiers of both sides were the arbiters of their country's fate. The triumph and the surrender ended the strife so far as the clash of arms could do it. The soldiers of both armies were American soldiers. Opposed in warfare, each combatted, respected and admired the prowess of his opponent, and neither felt humiliated in the presence of veterans worthy of his steel. So, in the presence of this great audience, as a Union soldier, I feel that I would be indifferent to every sense of duty and right did I not make special mention of the Confederate Marylanders who met their neighbors and former friends and so gallantly charged the works just in front of where we now stand. The charge that regiment made, led by Major Goldsborough, was not often excelled in heroism and audacity in any single engagement on either side during the conflict. Though forced from its position in the front, undismayed by its loss of ground, it immediately turned to its right and gallantly charged again an impregnable position: and the survivors of that regiment, I know, feel a just pride in the part they took in defence of a principle which they believed to be right.

Your Excellency, in behalf of the Commission, which in your official capacity you were pleased to honor with this pleasant task, I thank you most sincerely. I now have the honor to turn over to you the completed monuments.

## GOVERNOR JACKSON, IN REPLY,

Addressing the Secretary of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, said :

MR. SECRETARY AND GENTLEMEN OF THE

GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION:

The Chairman of the Commission appointed in behalf of the State of Maryland to provide and put in place suitable monuments to mark and commemorate the position held by our Maryland Troops during the battle so gallantly fought on this field, has formally turned over to me, as Executive of that State, the several monuments provided by that Commission, and I now have the pleasure of delivering into your care and custody the monuments provided by them. In so doing I cannot refrain from expressing to the Commission my very high appreciation of the work which has been so well and conscientiously done by them. These monuments will not only commemorate the occasion when brave men fell in a struggle for what they believed to be right, but will also bear lasting testimony to the judgment and good taste of the Commission. Our people have shown their great valor in deeds of war, but it is in the pursuits of peace that we desire to excel all nations. I know you will sacredly guard the trust reposed in you; yet you will pardon the wish that time will crumble all monuments to dust in this country ere we shall witness another day like this one. These monuments commemorate deeds the mention of which to-day opens afresh the wounds in the hearts of thousands of widows and orphans.

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Secretary JOHN M. KRAUTH, of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, accepted the trust on behalf of the association in a few well chosen words.

## BENEDICTION.


Rev. SAMUEL KRAMER, of the Third Maryland, pronounced the benediction. He said:


We pray the blessing of God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, to abide with us, and the peace of God with all the people of our beloved country, through our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen and Amen.


After the benediction the parade was dismissed.


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NOTES.


 The Maryland State Flag carried in the column, in advance of and accompanying the Governor's carriage, was presented to the State by Governor JACKSON, and was used for the first time. The flag is about ten by six feet, and consisting entirely of the State Coat-of-Arms, in orange and black. It presented a handsome appearance.


 The addresses as given are from the original manuscripts, now in the possession of the State of Maryland Gettysburg Monument Commission.

 Although late in the season, Major Hale the battle-field guide, scoured the flower gardens along the country roads and succeeded in finding enough blooms to decorate the Maryland lot in the National Cemetery and the mounds at the base of the Maryland Monuments dedicated.

 Mr. W. H. Tipton, of Gettysburg, the battle-field photographer, at the close of the dedication photographed all the Maryland Monuments, the Governor and staff, the Monument Commission, the Veteran Volunteer Firemen, and several other organizations present. The *cuts* of the Monuments used in this report are from Photographs taken by Mr. Tipton.

 The Artistic Model from which the Bronze Medallions of the Coats of Arms of Maryland were cast, was made by Col. Joseph M. Sudsburg of Baltimore.

 The Bronze Medallions of the Maryland Coat of Arms, appearing upon the several Monuments, were cast for the Commission by Messrs. J. Regester & Son, of Baltimore.

 The thanks of the Commission and the survivors of the Maryland Commands are due to the Governor and Staff for the cordial

manner in which they responded to the invitation to participate, and the interest shown in the undertaking, thereby adding to its historical importance.

The thanks of the Commission and the survivors of the Maryland Commands are also due to General Stewart Brown and staff who kindly accepted the invitation to form and command the marching column.

Also to Colonel Charles D. Gaither, commanding First Division, and Staff.

Also to Colonel Theodore F. Lang, Department Commander G. A. R., and Staff.

Fifth Regiment Maryland National Guard of Baltimore,  
The Baltimore Light Infantry of Baltimore,  
The Groome Guards of Elkton,  
The Linganore Guards of Unionville,  
The Bond Guards of Catonsville,  
The Baltimore Rifles of Baltimore,  
The Monumental City Guards of Baltimore,  
Wilson Post, G. A. R., No. 1, Baltimore,  
Reynolds Post, No. 2, G. A. R., Frederick,  
Dushane Post, No. 3, G. A. R., Baltimore,  
Reno Post, No. 4, G. A. R., Hagerstown,  
Tyler Post, No. 5, G. A. R., Cumberland,  
Custer Post, No. 6, G. A. R., Baltimore,  
Lincoln Post, No. 7, G. A. R., Baltimore,  
Denison Post, No. 8, G. A. R., Hampden,  
Wingate Post, No. 9, G. A. R., North-East,  
Burns Post, No. 13, G. A. R., Westminster,  
Antietam Post, No. 14, G. A. R., Sharpsburg,  
Beattie Post, No. 15, G. A. R., Street, Harford county,  
Guy Post, No. 16, G. A. R., Baltimore,  
Burnside Post, No. 22, G. A. R., Baltimore,  
Hicks' Post, No. 24, G. A. R., Easton,  
Gosnell Post, No. 39, G. A. R., Glyndon,  
Thaddens Stevens, No. 40, G. A. R., New Windsor,  
Arthur Post, No. 41, G. A. R., Emmettsburg,  
Spicer Post, No. 43, G. A. R., Eklo,  
Ellsworth Camp Sons of Veterans, Baltimore, and the  
Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, Baltimore, for their presence and participation in the parade at the dedication.

Also to Major Charles A. Hale, battle-field guide, and W. H. Tipton, battle-field photographer, for valuable assistance in their work of locating the sites, and to Mr. B. H. Griswold, G. P. A., W. M. R. R., for official courtesies.

# OFFICIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES

## OF THE MARYLAND REGIMENTS PARTICIPAT- ING IN THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, JULY 2ND AND 3RD, 1863.

### THIRD MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS.

| <i>Names.</i>      | <i>Rank.</i> | <i>Co.</i> | <i>Remarks.</i> |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| Harry Fenton,      | ... Captain. | ... G. ... | Killed.         |
| John M. Stevenson, | ... Surgeon. | ... ..     | Wounded.        |
| Matthew Hart,      | ... Private, | ... D. ... | "               |
| Thomas Cocklin,    | ... "        | ... E. ... | "               |
| Joshua Porter,     | ... "        | ... K. ... | "               |
| Peter Miller,      | ... "        | ... I. ... | "               |
| J. Brown,          | ... "        | ... F. ... | "               |
| H. Cummings,       | ... "        | ... " ...  | "               |

### FIRST REGIMENT POTOMAC HOME BRIGADE, MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS.

|                   |                     |            |         |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------|---------|
| James T. Smith,   | ... 1st Lieutenant. | ... C. ... | Killed. |
| John L. Willman,  | ... " "             | ... D. ... | "       |
| Charles E. Eader, | ... " "             | ... I. ... | "       |
| John J. Farling,  | ... Private,        | ... A. ... | "       |
| Alpheus Hesson,   | ... Corporal.       | ... B. ... | "       |
| Thomas Vance,     | ... Private,        | ... C. ... | "       |
| Henry Miller,     | ... "               | ... " ...  | "       |
| Stephen Ford,     | ... "               | ... D. ... | "       |
| Peter French,     | ... "               | ... E. ... | "       |
| Philip Warner,    | ... Sergeant.       | ... F. ... | "       |
| John Conner,      | ... Private,        | ... " ...  | "       |
| Hiram H. Hartman, | ... "               | ... " ...  | "       |
| George Must,      | ... "               | ... " ...  | "       |

FIRST REGIMENT POTOMAC HOME BRIGADE—*Continued.*

| <i>Names.</i>        | <i>Rank.</i>        | <i>Co.</i> | <i>Remarks.</i> |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Peter L. Miller.     | ... Private.        | ... G.     | ... Killed.     |
| Uriah Fleagle.       | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| Silas Frizzle.       | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| David Krebs.         | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| George Barger.       | ... "               | ... H.     | ...             |
| Joseph Baylis.       | ... "               | ... I.     | ...             |
| David L. Carnes.     | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| John H. Brace.       | ... "               | ... K.     | ...             |
| George G. Lowry.     | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| Daniel Sherbert.     | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| Joseph Groff.        | ... Captain.        | ... B.     | ... Wounded.    |
| George H. Wain.      | ... 2nd Lieutenant. | ... C.     | ...             |
| Frank H. Hardesty.   | ... 1st Lieutenant. | ... G.     | ...             |
| Thomas J. Humes.     | ... Sergeant Major. | ... "      | ...             |
| Robert Wood.         | ... Corporal.       | ... A.     | ...             |
| Joseph A. Jackson.   | ... Private.        | ... "      | ...             |
| Daniel Hewitt.       | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| Franklin Kelsey.     | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| John Roulett.        | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| John Ingram.         | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| William Caldwell.    | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| Hezekiah Nuse.       | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| Andrew Picketts.     | ... "               | ... B.     | ...             |
| John W. Stockman.    | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| William H. Yingling. | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| Charles Rhinehart.   | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| William P. Moffatt.  | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| Samuel Battee.       | ... Sergeant.       | ... C.     | ...             |
| Leopold Stall.       | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| John W. Jackson.     | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| Charles E. Smith.    | ... Corporal.       | ... "      | ...             |
| George Strong.       | ... Private.        | ... "      | ...             |
| William Strong.      | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| Robert Jamison.      | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| Edward Turner.       | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| John Lisle.          | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| Roger Bellis.        | ... Sergeant.       | ... D.     | ...             |
| Lewis E. Shriner.    | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| Leander H. Kuhn.     | ... Corporal.       | ... "      | ...             |
| Lloyd M. Harper.     | ... "               | ... "      | ...             |
| Francis Baxter.      | ... Private.        | ... "      | ...             |

FIRST REGIMENT POTOMAC HOME BRIGADE—*Continued.*

| <i>Names.</i>           | <i>Rank.</i>  | <i>Co.</i> | <i>Remarks.</i> |
|-------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| Columber Barger,        | ... Private.  | ... D,     | ... Wounded.    |
| Daniel Willhide,        | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| John J. Rippin,         | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Samuel Ray,             | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Daniel Krebs,           | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Lloyd M. Lorentz,       | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| William H. Proctor,     | ... Sergeant. | ... E,     | ...             |
| Wm. H. Leidenstricker,  | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Benjamin Marks,         | ... Corporal. | ... "      | ...             |
| William H. Stern,       | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Michael Ryan,           | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Barney Florey,          | ... Private.  | ... "      | ...             |
| Daniel D. Dusing,       | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Philip Fenory,          | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| George Thompson,        | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Elisha Easton,          | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Samuel Marlow,          | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Peter Boyer,            | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Oscar Besore,           | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Reuben Hardinger,       | ... Corporal. | ... F,     | ...             |
| William D. Knepper,     | ... Private.  | ... "      | ...             |
| Michael Inglebright,    | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Joseph L. Hughes,       | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| John M. Sosey,          | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Frederick G. Warner,    | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| William Miller,         | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Caleb B. Lowe,          | ... Sergeant. | ... G,     | ...             |
| Richard Pierce,         | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Samuel Breighner,       | ... Corporal. | ... "      | ...             |
| James P. Wetherall,     | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| William T. Billingsley, | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Peter Miller,           | ... Private.  | ... "      | ...             |
| Jacob Shew,             | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Sylvester Matthews,     | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| John J. Beck,           | ... Corporal. | ... H,     | ...             |
| George Bender,          | ... Private.  | ... "      | ...             |
| James Cunningham,       | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Andrew Caswell,         | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| John W. Dye,            | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| William Bowers,         | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Edward G. Abbott,       | ... Sergeant. | ... I,     | ...             |

FIRST REGIMENT POTOMAC HOME BRIGADE—*Continued.*

| <i>Names.</i>      | <i>Rank.</i>  | <i>Co.</i> | <i>Remarks.</i> |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| William H. Rohrer. | ... Corporal. | ... I.     | ... Wounded.    |
| William H. Burk.   | ... Private.  | ... "      | ...             |
| Elijah R. Wachter, | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| George M. D. Bast. | ... "         | ... "      | ...             |
| Matthew Gormley,   | ... Corporal. | ... K.     | ... "           |
| William Thompson,  | ... Private.  | ... "      | ...             |
| William H. Booth.  | ... "         | ... D.     | ... "           |
| James Dunlap,      | ... "         | ... I.     | ... Missing.    |

FIRST REGIMENT EASTERN SHORE MARYLAND  
VOLUNTEERS.

|                       |               |        |              |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| William P. Jones,     | ... Private.  | ... B. | ... Killed.  |
| Edward Pritchett.     | ... "         | ... "  | ...          |
| Samuel J. Arnold.     | ... "         | ... C. | ...          |
| William H. Eaton,     | ... "         | ... E. | ...          |
| Southey Sterling,     | ... "         | ... K. | ...          |
| Josephus H. Hayman,   | ... Corporal. | ... B. | ... Wounded. |
| Francis E. Andrews,   | ... Private.  | ... "  | ...          |
| Joseph Wolford.       | ... "         | ... C. | ...          |
| William Hill,         | ... "         | ... "  | ...          |
| William Carter.       | ... "         | ... "  | ...          |
| William E. Perry,     | ... "         | ... E. | ...          |
| James H. Gos-sage,    | ... Corporal. | ... H. | ...          |
| Charles H. Jester,    | ... Private.  | ... "  | ...          |
| James H. Scott,       | ... "         | ... "  | ...          |
| William H. Price,     | ... "         | ... "  | ...          |
| James E. Price,       | ... "         | ... "  | ...          |
| Andrew Satterfield,   | ... "         | ... "  | ...          |
| William R. Champlain, | ... "         | ... "  | ...          |
| William Hull,         | ... "         | ... "  | ...          |
| Robert Giles,         | ... "         | ... "  | ...          |
| William Adams,        | ... Corporal. | ... I. | ...          |
| Samuel Nickum.        | ... Private.  | ... "  | ...          |
| Henry C. Long,        | ... "         | ... K. | ...          |
| Alfred Townsend,      | ... "         | ... E. | ... Missing. |
| Joshua Townsend,      | ... "         | ... "  | ...          |

The preceding list of Casualties was kindly furnished the Commission through the courtesy of the Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War, after the Report had gone to Press.

At the request of the Commission, the following Narrative has been kindly prepared by

GENERAL HENRY H. LOCKWOOD, U. S. A., retired.

When General Lee crossed the Potomac, in 1863, those Maryland troops which, with the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York, afterwards constituted my brigade at the Battle of Gettysburg, were with me on the lower Potomac. Two of the regiments had already served with me on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, where, to use the simile of Sydney Smith, we captured the oyster and opened it with our swords. General Butterfield, Chief of Staff, Army of Potomac, came to Baltimore seeking re-enforcements, much needed after the slaughter at Chancellorsville. My troops were called to the rescue, and with the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York were formed into a brigade and placed under my command.

The following constituted the brigade:

One Hundred and Fiftieth New York, Colonel Ketcham.

First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteers, Colonel Maulsby.

First Eastern Shore Maryland Regiment, Colonel Wallace.

Second Eastern Shore Maryland Regiment, Colonel Rodgers.

Company "A" Purnell Legion Cavalry, Captain Duvall.

These (excepting the Second Eastern Shore Regiment, which remained to complete its equipment) took up the line of march by the Frederick Pike on the 25th of June for Monocacy Junction, with orders to report for duty in the Army of Potomac. The fate of the Nation was felt to rest on that army. The horrors of civil war were at our very doors. Naturally we were proud to have been selected to join that gallant army at this crisis.

En route, Stuart's Cavalry having crossed our track, Wallace's Regiment and Duvall's Company were temporarily detached to guard certain army trains. The two remaining regiments pushed on and reached the Monocacy Junction June 27th.

On the evening of the following day the *Grand Army* was seen crossing the Monocacy Bridge, and by night-fall filled the entire valley before us. Thousands of camp-fires lighted up the region around us, and we, from the hill top, stood spell-bound at the sight of the vast enginery of war. No one of our camp can ever forget the brilliant sight presented to us. Inspired by this sublime spectacle, my command imbibed the true spirit of war and nerved itself for the trying scenes we knew we must soon encounter.

The brigade was ordered to join the Twelfth Corps, but failed to do so at Frederick, because of the many obstructing trains that filled the roads. Consequently we followed by the Taneytown road, and reached Littlestown on the evening of the 1st July.

The booming of artillery here reached our ears and warned us the battle had begun. Long before daylight on the morning of 2nd July we moved towards the battlefield and reported for duty soon after the rising of the sun. We were posted with the Twelfth Corps on the extreme right, flanked by the small mill pond above the bridge by which the Baltimore Pike crosses Rock Creek. This position we held till late in the afternoon, when Sickles, having been forced back from his advanced position, we, with others of the Twelfth and other corps were ordered to the rescue. When we reached the scene of strife the contest had assumed vast and alarming proportions. General Hunt, Chief of Artillery, Army of Potomac, says in his sketch of the Battle of Gettysburg, published in the "Century," that at no time was the result of Sickles' defence graver than at about the time the Twelfth Corps joined in the contest. We found the nar-

row roads filled with Sickles' men seeking hospitals, bearing every kind of ghastly wounds, covered with blood, sweat and the black, grimy smoke and dirt of the battle. Reaching a little eminence beyond the Taneytown road, we were ordered by General Williams, Corps Commander, to form line, fix bayonets and charge at double-quick. Formed in two lines, Maulsby's Regiment leading, Lockwood's Independent Brigade—for such was its title and so known in the reports—rushed with many cheers into the thickest of the fight, over ground strewn with dead and wounded and many other evidences of having been successively lost and won. The enemy fell back and our brigade reached the celebrated peach orchard, and there, with other troops, held the enemy in check. Night following, the enemy retired and gave up the attack on our left. Colonel Maulsby thinks that the field just back of the peach orchard should have been the site selected for his battle monument, for though little blood was here shed by us, our resolute charge and firm stand at this critical hour had much to do in determining the result of the contest. The *Compte de Paris*, in his well-known history of this battle, commends this independent brigade more than once—indeed, ours is about the only brigade named by him or in General Meade's report, probably because it was the only one not attached to a division organization. General Williams exhibited intense anxiety in both manner and tone when he gave the order for the bayonet charge. Uniformly tranquil and quiet, this is the only occasion when he was seen to betray excitement. General Meade's presence and participation indicate the importance he attached to it. He refers to it most favorably in his report. Those that desire a full account of this Battle of Gettysburg and of the part taken by Lockwood's Independent Brigade of the Twelfth Corps, should read the *Compte de Paris*' spirited and admittedly impartial history. Many other accounts of this battle have been published—some partisan, some colored.

Falling back to resume our old position on the right, we reached the Baltimore Pike after midnight, and were surprised to find the enemy's pickets in front of us. During the absence of the Twelfth Corps the enemy had driven in the few troops left to guard our right, and now held some of the works, notwithstanding the admirable defence of General Greene. We lay on our arms till the break of day. The enemy lay under cover between us and the right of Culp's Hill. At daylight this brigade supported heavy batteries, which shelled the enemy and afterwards formed line of battle to charge under cover of these batteries. This charge was made in most gallant manner by Maulsby's Regiment and at considerable loss, resulting in driving the enemy behind a stone wall on the summit of the hill. With difficulty the men were checked from exposing themselves to the deadly fire from behind this wall and driving the enemy from it. Other troops flanking the enemy, the same end was effected without further loss.

Subsequently my brigade, now increased by Wallace's Regiment, occupied the rifle pits on Culp's Hill, and later in the day was called to reinforce the center, so bravely defended by General Hancock.

Few who participated in this battle will forget the miserable day and night that followed. How the Heavens opened and we all became "damp, wet and uncomfortable bodies," to use the language of Mr. Mantilini, as we lay in bivouac along the Baltimore Pike. How, with well filled stomachs and haversacks, we made the long and wearisome march to Williamsport, hoping, vainly hoping, there to encounter and capture the retreating army of General Lee. How, with the Twelfth Corps, we marched to Maryland Heights, where the brigade, as such, was dissolved, and I with my Maryland troops joined the garrison at Harper's Ferry. Here we remained—Rodgers and Duvall's commands joining—till October, when my connec-

tion with my gallant Maryland comrades terminated by my surrendering the command to General Kelly.

No battle stands more conspicuous in the history of the War than that of Gettysburg, nor had any one a more important bearing on the result of the War. Senator Ingalls has most eloquently portrayed this in a recent speech made on the battle-field. It was the turning point of the war, which had we lost it is fearful to contemplate the disastrous consequences. This battle looms up brighter and brighter as time rolls on, and our children will ever be glad that we were there. Its bearing on the future was not so fully seen at the time as it is at this day, because of the disappointment felt by the country at the failure to overcome Lee at Williamsport. I know from personal interview with President Lincoln how grateful he felt at the successes of the 2nd and 3rd, and how deeply he regretted that this was not followed up before Lee escaped over the Potomac.

I close this narrative by extracting from REBELLION REPORTS of the War the official reports made, showing the doings of these Maryland regiments in this battle.

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,  
*Late Brigadier-General of Volunteers.*

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GENERAL MEADE TO GENERAL HALLECK.

“Perceiving the falling back of General Birney and the great exertions of the enemy (on the evening of the 2nd July), a portion of the First Corps, particularly Lockwood’s Brigade, was brought up and succeeded in checking and finally repulsing the assaults of the enemy, who ceased any further attack on our left.”

*Page 116, Serial 43.*

GENERAL WILLIAMS TO GENERAL SLOCUM.

“I ordered General Lockwood, whose brigade was in advance (to the relief of Sickles), to deploy his line and occupy the woods, which he did in gallant style, pushing a considerable distance to the front, and recapturing three pieces of artillery, abandoned by the enemy in his retreat. It was now quite dark and I ordered a halt and soon after a return to our breastworks on the right.”

*Page 774, Serial 43.*

## GENERAL WILLIAMS TO GENERAL SLOCUM.

“General Lockwood, being senior to General Ruger, of the Second Division and a stranger to the division, I directed him to take orders directly from me as an unassigned brigade during pending operations, and when the First Division and Lockwood’s Brigade were ordered to support the left on the afternoon of 2nd July I went in command of the supporting column. I ordered General Lockwood to move into the woods, where the enemy had a clear field and were helping themselves to our artillery, which was promptly done, and our artillery abandoned by the enemy was almost immediately recaptured.”

*Page 766, Serial 43.*

*From a Letter to GENERAL MEADE FROM GENERAL SLOCUM.*

“You give great credit to Lockwood’s Brigade for services on the evening of 2nd July, but state that the brigade was a portion of the First Corps, while it never at any time belonged to that corps, but was a portion of the Twelfth Corps, and was accompanied in its operations on that evening by General Williams in person.”

*Page 764, Serial 43.*

## GENERAL MEADE TO GENERAL SLOCUM.

“The crediting of Lockwood’s Brigade to the First Corps I acknowledge as a palpable error which I am unable to account for, unless it be that General Newton, in his report of the operations of the First Corps, makes marked mention of the arrival and services of Lockwood’s Brigade.”

*Page 769, Serial 43.*

These remonstrances of Generals SLOCUM and WILLIAMS induced General MEADE to correct his report as follows:

“The First Division and Lockwood’s Brigade of the Twelfth Corps, under the immediate command of General Williams, arrived at the scene of action—Sickles’ line—the services of Lockwood’s Brigade being particularly mentioned.”

*Page 120, Serial 43.*

## GENERAL WILLIAMS TO GENERAL SLOCUM.

“During its continuance (the recovery of our right on the morning of the 3rd), Lockwood’s Brigade, now strengthened by the arrival of the First Eastern Shore Maryland Regiment (with other troops named), came to the support of General Geary and rendered important aid.”

*Page 775, Serial 43.*

## GENERAL GEARY TO GENERAL WILLIAMS.

“ At 7.30 A. M. of the 3rd, Lockwood's Brigade, 1700 strong, reported to me as a support, and was posted twenty-five yards in rear of Greene's breastworks. This brigade, composed almost entirely of untried troops, was engaged for a short time as a relief to other regiments, and rendered efficient service.” *Page 829, Serial 43.*

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No. 282.

REPORT OF BRIG.-GEN. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD, U. S. A.,  
COMMANDING INDEPENDENT BRIGADE, 12TH CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS INDEPENDENT BRIG., 12TH CORPS,  
*July 16th, 1863.*

CAPTAIN:—I have the honor to render the following report of the operations of this command during the late battle near Gettysburg. After a long and painful march from Baltimore, *via* Frederick City, two regiments of this command, namely, the First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteers, Colonel William P. Maulsby, and the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York Volunteers, Colonel J. H. Ketcham, arrived and reported to the Twelfth Army Corps at 8 A. M., July 2nd. They were posted at various places until about 5 P. M. of that day, when, having received an order to support the left wing of the army, then heavily engaged, they were marched to and deployed near a battery then firing on the enemy. The First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteers, Colonel William P. Maulsby, formed the first line, and the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York Volunteers, Colonel Ketcham, the second line.

Thus formed, these regiments, under my charge, advanced about one mile, a portion in double-quick, amid the most terrific firing of shells and musketry to and beyond the extreme front, driving the enemy before them and entirely clearing the field. A battery which had fallen into the hands of the enemy was retaken, and on

our return drawn off the field by hand by a detachment of the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York.

On a portion of the ground over which we drove the enemy was found a number of dead and wounded. The latter were cared for by Dr. Willard, Assistant Surgeon First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteers, who having with difficulty procured ambulances, removed them to the hospitals. This occupied him nearly the whole night. The command withdrew from the field by special order after full darkness had set in.

I cannot too much commend the cool and steady courage of both officers and men on this trying occasion, which is the more remarkable as it was the first time they had been under fire.

I am especially indebted to Colonel Maulsby, not only for his daring and intrepidity, but for many suggestions which were the more valuable in consequence of his knowledge of the ground upon which we were operating.

Early in the morning of the 3rd these regiments supported a battery placed to shell the woods in front of the rifle pits on our right. At about 6 A. M. I received orders to deploy a regiment and engage the enemy within these woods. Colonel Maulsby's regiment (First Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteers) was selected for this purpose. Under my command, the wood was entered, and the enemy engaged and driven back behind a stone wall, which was nearly parallel with the turnpike. While preparing to charge and drive him from this cover, information reached me that another regiment was flanking him on his right, and that our fire would damage that movement. Having already lost in killed and wounded some eighty men and our ammunition being short, I withdrew the regiment and returned to the turnpike. I cannot too strongly commend the courage and good conduct of every officer and man engaged in this fearful enterprise.

Soon after our return the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York was detailed for duty in the rifle pits, and suc-

cessively the other regiments of my command (now increased by the arrival of the First Eastern Shore Regiment, Maryland Volunteers, Colonel Wallace) were assigned to the same duty. Finding Brigadier-General Greene already on duty at this position, I declined taking command, though his senior, and served under him there. The detailed operations of the regiments here are made in the accompanying regimental reports. I believe that every man did his duty.

Toward the close of the day I was ordered to cover the center, and on my arrival near the cemetery was directed to hold myself in readiness to reinforce any point requiring aid. Here we remained inactive until near evening, when we were ordered to occupy the breastworks on the right, near the position we had held on the previous day.

It only remains for me to notice the conduct of the troops. Considering these regiments, as such, had never been under fire, I claim for them praise for the coolness and firmness exhibited by them. Beyond a too rapid fire and a too hasty and inconsiderate advance I have nothing to find fault with.

I beg leave to notice favorably my personal staff, to whom I am indebted for very efficient service, and both of whom had their horses killed by shot and shell on the 3rd. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY H. LOCKWOOD,

*Brigadier-General.*

*To the Adjutant General, 12th Corps.*

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REPORTS OF COLONEL WILLIAM P. MAULSBY, FIRST POTOMAC HOME BRIGADE, MARYLAND INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST REGIMENT P. H. B. MD. VOLS.

*July 4th, 1863.*

CAPTAIN:—I have the honor, in obedience to orders, to submit the following report:

This regiment and the 150th New York Volunteers, Colonel Ketcham, part of the brigade of Brigadier-Gen-

eral H. H. Lockwood, marched together from the City of Baltimore through Frederick City to Gettysburg, where they arrived on the morning of the 2nd instant. They were immediately posted on the right, and formed in line of battle, under the orders of Major-General Slocum. During the day they were twice advanced, but without meeting the enemy until 5 P. M., when, under the command of Brigadier-General Lockwood, they were led up to the support of the left wing, then heavily engaged with the enemy. On their arrival on this field of battle they were instantly deployed in line, this regiment forming the first and the 150th New York the second and supporting line of battle, and ordered to advance and engage the enemy. The advance was made at double-quick for about one mile to the extreme front, driving the enemy before us and entirely clearing the field. A battery which had fallen into the hands of the enemy was retaken and drawn off the field by hand by some of the 150th New York.

This regiment was especially occupied in bringing in and caring for the wounded of our own army, all of whom, it is believed, were properly attended to.

It is due to Assistant Surgeon Willard, of this regiment, to state that he remained on the field with these unfortunates during almost the whole night, and until he had succeeded, with difficulty, in procuring ambulances and in having them removed to the hospitals.

About midnight the command returned from the field, and about 4 A. M. the 3rd instant, this regiment was ordered to attack a position of the enemy on the right behind the stone wall, running through and covered by a dense woods. The attack was made with energy under a severe musketry fire and the stone wall nearly reached, and bayonets were fixed for a charge on it, when a brigade of National troops was perceived approaching for the purpose of flanking the enemy's position, and this regiment was compelled to cease firing, lest it should destroy its own friends. At this moment numbers of the enemy

were distinctly seen fleeing from behind the stone wall to the rear. The number of lamented dead and suffering wounded attests the severity of this engagement, and subsequent ascertainment left no room to doubt that the enemy had paid a fearful penalty.

About 9 o'clock of the same morning this regiment was ordered to advance to and hold the front of the rifle-pits on the right, which it did until the enemy's fire wholly ceased about 12 M.

During this period a portion of my command occupied the rifle pits at intervals, and other portions the plain surface at the top of the embankment, behind which the troops were sheltered, and poured upon the enemy a direct and deliberately aimed fire, pending which a white flag was raised by the enemy, and the firing, by my order, ceased. It was not again resumed on the right. At the time when this flag was raised many other regiments were pouring upon the enemy a terrible fire, and it would be most unjust for any one to claim that the raising of the flag was due to the fire of any particular one or number of those engaged. The heaps and mounds of dead and wounded enemies which were found on the position occupied by them might well satisfy the ambition for bloody deeds of each man of every regiment engaged, however craving such ambition might be.

During the final effort of the enemy on the left [center] on the afternoon of the 3rd instant this regiment was ordered, with the remainder of the brigade, to the support of the troops engaged, but while on the march the order was countermanded, the enemy having been fully and finally repulsed.

In the engagement at the stone wall early on the morning of the 3rd were killed First Lieutenant James T. Smith, of Company C, and First Lieutenant John L. Willman, of Company D, and in that at the rifle pits on the same day was killed First Lieutenant Charles E. Eader, of Company I. Of each of these officers I can

truly say, for I know, that no braver man ever took arms to vindicate his country's honor and uphold its glory, or was animated by simpler or purer patriotism. Their faith was unmingled with complications or side issues of any kind. For their flag, the emblem of the grand Constitutional Republic, they died. They lived with hearts full of love for it.

The following is a list of casualties:

| OFFICERS AND MEN.        | KILLED. | WOUNDED. | MISSING. | TOTAL. |
|--------------------------|---------|----------|----------|--------|
| Commissioned officers... | 3       | 3        |          | 6      |
| Enlisted men .....       | 21      | 69       | 1        | 91     |
| Total. ....              | 24      | 72       | 1        | 97     |

The gallantry of our lost brethren in arms, enlisted and commissioned, has embalmed their memories in the affections of their surviving comrades, while the sufferings of the wounded elicit their profoundest sympathies.

The advance of this command on the afternoon of the 2nd and the morning of the 3rd were led by Brigadier-General Lockwood in person, whose unqualified exposure of his own person has impressed this command with a sense of the gallantry of their brigade commander which will ever prompt them confidently to follow where he may lead.

I have the honor, &c.,

WILLIAM P. MAULSBY,

*Colonel Commanding,*

*To Assistant Adjutant General Lockwood's Independent  
Brigade, 12th Corps.*

REPORT OF COLONEL JAMES WALLACE, FIRST EASTERN  
SHORE MARYLAND INFANTRY.NEAR GETTYSBURG, PA., *July 4, 1863.*

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report, that in obedience to your order, I put my command in motion at 6.30 A. M. on yesterday, and reached the field of battle a short time before 8 o'clock, where we were immediately formed into line of battle, and prepared to relieve another regiment then engaged in the fight.

At 8 o'clock the order was given to advance, and the regiment went forward with a shout to relieve their exhausted Comrades, who had been fighting for seven hours. They had to advance up a considerable slope, and when reaching the open level space immediately in rear of the breast-works, we became exposed to a terrible fire of musketry. Owing to some misunderstanding as to the point of the works designed to be supported, four companies, under Lieut.-Colonel Comegys, passed to the left, and and five, under my own immediate supervision, moved directly to the front. Upon reaching the brow of the hill, the five companies halted for an instant upon the discovery of the enemy attempting to rush upon our works, and then delivered a very effective volley over the heads of men occupying the position we were ordered to relieve.

The officer in command of the men in the breast-works, supposing we were firing into his command, requested that the fire should cease. That volley, however, with the fire from the regiment in the works, effectually checked all further advance of the enemy. The men immediately moved forward, and relieved the regiment in the advance, opened their fire, and kept it up until they had expended their ammunition, when they were in turn relieved by the 150th New York Regiment. In crossing the open space between the hill and the breast-works, we lost one man only, though the fire upon us was severe. As soon as we reached the breast-works, the enemy opened upon the five com-

panies above referred to from the flank and front, a point not fully protected by our works. There we met with nearly all the casualties which we suffered during the fight; but I am happy to state that our loss has been small for the length of time we were engaged and the severity of the fire received. Five were killed, 22 wounded and 7 missing.

The conduct of my men was very satisfactory. All did their duty, and considering that this was the first time they were under fire, their behaviour was very steady. Where all did their duty so well it is impossible to discriminate.

We remained upon the field until 8 P. M., when in obedience to orders, we took up another position, and bivouacked for the night. Thus ended the participation of my command in the glorious achievements of yesterday.

From the prisoners taken, we have been credibly informed that the enemy we fought was the First Maryland (Rebel) Regiment.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

JAMES WALLACE, *Colonel*  
*First Regiment, Eastern Shore Maryland Vols.*

BRIG. GEN. H. H. LOCKWOOD.

*Lockwood's Independent Brigade,*  
*Commanding Twelfth Army Corps.*

## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

### COMPANY A.

#### PURNELL LEGION MARYLAND CAVALRY.

In accordance with the recommendation in the report which was submitted to your Excellency March 7, 1890. Senator MILTON G. URNER drew up and presented in the Senate the following bill, which having passed both houses was signed and became a law April 8, 1890.

#### THE BILL.

##### CHAPTER 413.

AN ACT supplementary to an Act passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, at the January Session of Eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, Chapter one hundred and eighteen, sub-title, an Act to provide for the erection of Memorial Tablets or Monuments to suitably mark the positions occupied by the various Maryland organizations serving with the Army of the Potomac on the battle-field of Gettysburg, in the Battle of Gettysburg, and to make a suitable appropriation therefor.

WHEREAS, By the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at the January Session of Eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, Chapter one hundred and eighteen, the Governor was authorized to appoint Commissioners to erect upon the battle-field of Gettysburg, suitable monuments to mark the positions occupied by the Maryland Commands, that participated in said battle, viz: the First Regiment of Eastern Shore Infantry, the First Regiment of Potomac Home Brigade Infantry, the Third Regiment of Maryland Infantry, the First Regiment of Maryland Cavalry and Rigby Battery A First Maryland Artillery, United States Volunteers, AND WHEREAS,

The Commissioners appointed under the provisions of said Act did proceed to have said monuments erected, and have made a report of their proceedings and work to the Governor, which report contains valuable historical information, which it is desirable to perpetuate in print.

AND WHEREAS, The *Cavalry* detachment of the Purnell Legion, a Maryland organization, also participated in said battle, but by inadvertence was omitted from the provisions of said Act, and it being eminently proper that its position on said battle-field should also be suitably marked, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the Commissioners heretofore appointed under the provisions of said Act of Eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, Chapter one hundred and eighteen, be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to proceed to have erected upon Gettysburg battle-field a suitable Memorial Tablet or Monument to mark the position occupied by the said Cavalry detachment of the Purnell Legion in the said battle, and that they proceed in the same manner and with the same authority prescribed in the said Act of Eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, Chapter one hundred and eighteen, to which this is a supplement.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted,* That the said Commissioners when they shall have completed their labors under this supplementary Act, shall make a full report thereof to the Governor, and appropriately incorporate the same with the report heretofore submitted and that said Commissioners be and they are hereby authorized to expend not more than five hundred dollars of the amount hereinafter appropriated in having said report printed, one hundred copies of which shall be delivered to the State Librarian for disposition as the Governor may direct and the balance shall be distributed by said Commissioners.

SECTION 3. *And be it enacted,* That the sum of sixteen hundred dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the cost of said additional monument, and the expenses necessarily incurred in the selection of the site therefor, and the erection thereof and the printing of said report, and when said tablet or monument shall be completed and properly erected and said report shall be printed and ready for delivery, the said Commissioners or a majority of them, shall certify the same to the Comptroller of the Treasury who shall upon proper vouchers draw his warrant upon the Treasurer of the State for the amount or amounts required to pay for said monument, and expenses and said printing not exceeding in all the said sum of sixteen hundred dollars.

SECTION 4. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

*Approved April 8th, 1890.*

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On June 16, 1890, Commissioners Theodore F. Lang, Milton G. Urner, Wm. D. Burchinal, Frank Nolen and corresponding Secretary Geo. R. Graham, M. D., visited the battle-field for the purpose of locating the site for the Monument to mark the position of Company "A," Purnell Legion, Maryland Cavalry.

There were present assisting in this important work Henry S. Merryman, Chas. Engle, John A. Schaffer, and Frederick Schaffer, survivors of Company "A," Robt. E. Duvall, son of Captain Duvall, who commanded Company "A," Purnell Legion, Maryland Cavalry, during the engagement at Gettysburg. Major Chas. A. Hale, the Gettysburg Battle-field Guide; Senator C. Ridgely Goodwin and Hon. Wm. Marine were also present.

The site was finally located on the Rummell Farm, near the First Maryland Cavalry Monument.

The contract for the Monument was awarded to Messrs. Frederick and Field of Quincy, Mass., who promptly executed the same, and had everything in place and ready for the dedication October 23, 1890.

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.

This is a Monument in the style of that adopted for the First Eastern Shore Maryland Infantry.

The alto relief in front represents a dismounted Cavalryman, life-size, with carbine and complete accoutrements, in the position of "ready." It is sufficient to say that in modelling and execution it equals the First Eastern Shore Monument.

On the obverse appears the record of the regiment, the bronze Coat of Arms of State of Maryland, and bronze Cavalry Corps badge. On the band below the alto relief is the designation of the Company, and on the front wash of base the dedicatory inscription "Maryland's Tribute to Her Loyal Sons." The wash on rear and ends of base are inscribed with the brigade, division and corps to which this Company was attached. The Monument is constructed of same material as First Eastern Shore Monument, measures 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 6 inches at base, and stands 6 feet 6 inches high, being further elevated two feet by a grass mound.

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INSCRIPTION.

On the front:

Co. A, Purnell Legion  
Maryland Cavalry.

Maryland's Tribute to Her Loyal Sons.

On the right side:

1st Brigade.

On the left side:

2nd Division.

On the rear:

This detached Company.

Commanded by Capt. Robert E. Duvall.

Served in the Cavalry Engagement

On the flank, July 2nd and 3rd, 1863.

Organized at Pikesville, Md., Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1861.

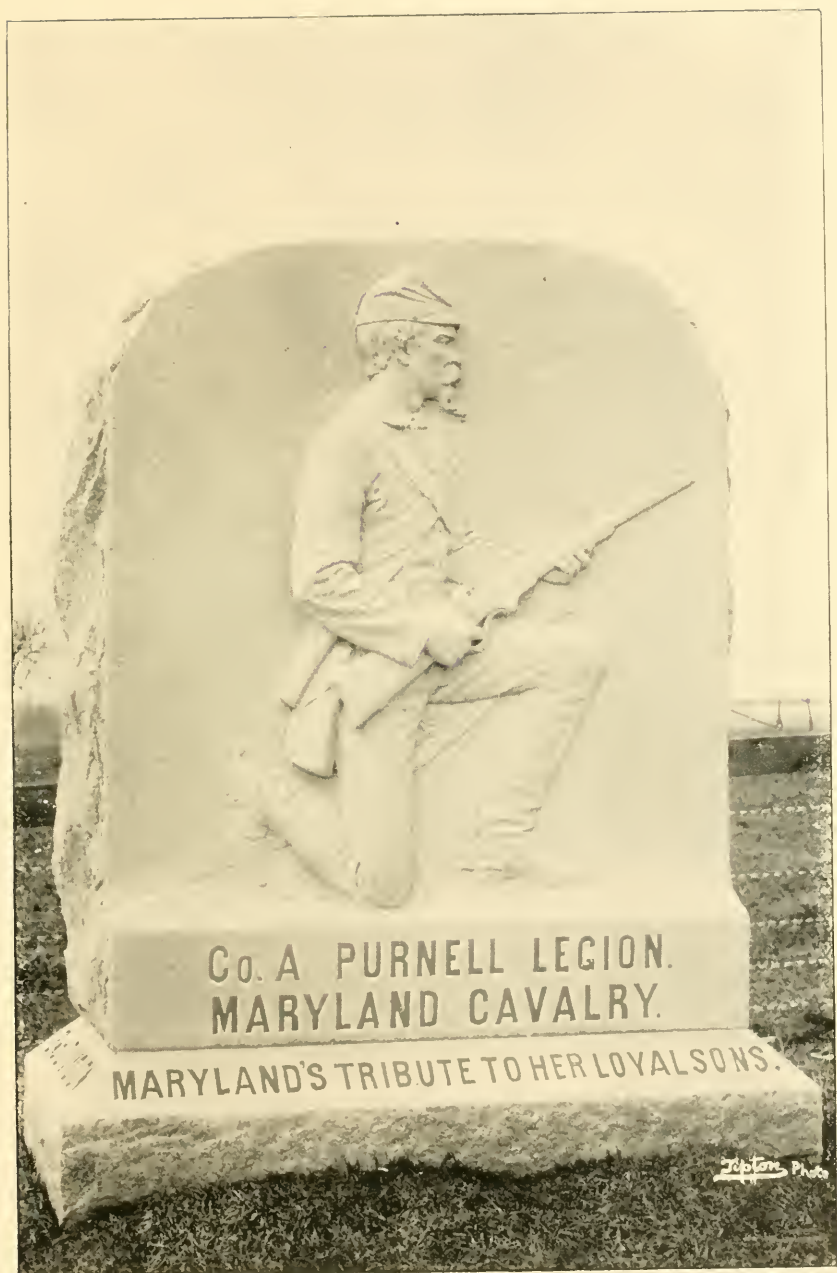
Mustered out at Fort Monroe, Va., July 28, 1865.

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[Cavalry Corps Badge.]

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Cavalry Corps.



Edison Photo

## THE DEDICATION.

Thursday, October 23rd, 1890, having been designated for the dedication, the Department of Maryland G. A. R. arranged for special excursion train from Baltimore to Gettysburg, for the accommodation of Survivors of the Purnell Legion and others who desired to attend the dedication.

The day opened with a cold drenching rain which continued without intermission during the entire day. Despite the inclemency of the weather the excursionists, numbering over 150, including many ladies, left Hillen Station, Baltimore, on their special train at 8.30 A. M., arriving at Gulden's Station about 11 A. M.

As the Monument was located at the scene of the Cavalry fight of July 3rd, 1863, about three miles east of Gettysburg, arrangements were made to leave the train at Gulden's Station, about five miles from Gettysburg, and drive to the Monument, and after the dedication drive to Gettysburg. Carriages having been ordered of Mr. Wm. T. Ziegler of Gettysburg, to meet the party at Gulden's. On the arrival of the train the Commissioners, Survivors of the Legion and others took the coaches in waiting and drove to the Monument.

The journey in the coaches was three miles, through a drenching rain, at times crossing swollen streams with the water up to the floors of the coaches. Many ladies were in the company, and braved the storm and rain. On account of the rain, the services could not take place at the Monument. Notwithstanding which the Commission, G. A. R. Officers and Survivors got out of the coaches, and, surrounding the Monument had their photographs taken in a group by Mr. W. H. Tipton, the battle-field photographer.

Resuming their carriages the party proceeded to Gettysburg where dinner was had. After dinner the party marched

through the rain to the Rink were the dedicatory services took place.

Among those present were the Monument Commission, consisting of Colonel Theodore F. Lang, Chairman, Captain Frank Nolen, Secretary; Captain W. D. Burchinal of Kent County; Hon. Milton G. Urner, of Frederick; Colonel Charles D. Gaither, and Dr. George R. Graham, Corresponding Secretary, Colonel William H. Love, representing the Governor of Maryland; Captain Edmund Zalinski, of the Fifth United States Artillery, and the inventor of the dynamite gun; T. E. Bogardus, Chaplain of Warren Post 45, Department of Maryland; Dr. A. B. Gaither, of Baltimore, and Robert E. Duvall, of Harford County.

Among the Survivors of the Purnell Legion present were: Colonel Wm. H. Purnell of Frederick, Chas. A. Engle and John A. Shaffer of Harrisburg, Pa., Wm. T. Akins, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., Henry S. Merryman of Fawn Grove, Pa., Rev. Adam Stengel of Wilmington, Del., Wm. N. Richardson, Charles Millenburg, John C. Foose, Samuel S. Haslett, Aaron Swen, W. N. Chenoweth, George W. Mecaslin, Samuel Burns, L. R. Brown, B. L. Simpson, Corporal Clinton S. Birch, E. Y. Collett, Sergeant Thomas S. Rosier, Wm. M. Grape, Lewis Spies, John Higdon, Lewis Brown and Frank Porter, Assistant Surgeon J. H. Jarrett, Sergeant E. T. Dancker, Captain William Gibson, Lieutenant John C. McCauley, William P. Channell, John F. McGuire, James A. Sank and Martin Nembery.

The Department of Maryland, G. A. R. Officers present were: George R. Graham, M. D., Department Commander; Hugh Maughlin, Assistant Adjutant General; Wallace Bartlett, Judge Advocate, and the following aids: Colonel John E. Hough, Comrades John Bowers, Joseph Bisser, W. P. Elbin, Captain N. M. Rittenhouse and Major Henry G. Graham.

Colonel Theodore F. Lang, Chairman of the Commission, announced the programme and spoke of the Monument erected to the memory of the brave soldiers of the Purnell Legion. He said it was an artistic piece of work, of which the surviving members of the Legion should be proud.

Colonel Wm. H. PURNELL gave an interesting account of how the Legion came to be organized.

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### ADDRESS OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM GIBSON.

This Monument is dedicated to Company "A" Cavalry, of the Purnell Legion, Maryland Volunteers,—one of the Companies organized by Colonel Wm. H. Purnell at the indirect suggestion of President Abraham Lincoln. The recruitment of the Legion commenced August 23rd, 1861. It consisted of two Companies of Cavalry, A and B, commanded, respectively, by Captains Robert E. Duvall and Thomas H. Watkins; subsequently, Company "C," Captain Theodore Clayton, was added. Two Batteries of Artillery, "A," known as Rigby's, and "B," as Snow's, and a regiment of Infantry.

October 28, 1861, the Infantry marched from Pikesville Arsenal, the place of rendezvous, and proceeded to the Eastern Shore of Maryland; the Batteries soon followed, and joined in the expedition under General Lockwood which cleared the Eastern Shore of Virginia of armed Rebels, and remained on that Peninsula until March, 1862, having in February been joined by Duvall's Cavalry.

In the spring of 1862, the Artillery crossed the Chesapeake and joined the army of the Potomac under General McClellan, participated in the seven days' battles before Richmond and at Malvern Hill, and received honorable mention for distinguished services; continuing with that army, they were present at Crampton's Gap, September 14, and Antietam, September 17, 1862, at Fredericksburg,

Chancellorsville and other battles. Rigby's was also at Gettysburg. The Batteries were consolidated in March, 1865.

Captain Duvall's Company remained upon the Eastern Shore of Virginia until April, 1863, when they were ordered to St. Mary's and Calvert Counties, Maryland; thence to the Monocacy in the same month. On the 28th of June, 1863, while *en route* for Baltimore accompanied by a section of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, commanded by Captain Wm. D. Rank, and having reached near Cooksville, they threw out pickets and encamped for the night; near 11 o'clock the pickets were driven in, and from a prisoner captured by them information was obtained of the advance of Stuart's Cavalry Corps, some 15,000 strong. Duvall, being in a tight place, concluded to retire, but with the loss of his baggage, camp equipage and four horses. He, however, as his first important duty, took the precaution to send Sergeant Andrew Duncan and private Norris, two discreet and trustworthy men, to inform the Commander of the army of Stuart's flank movement.

When it became known at the headquarters of the army that Stuart's column had crossed into Maryland, fears were entertained for the little command, and dispatches were telegraphed from headquarters of the army to and from headquarters at Washington and Baltimore concerning their safety.

Orders were telegraphed from army headquarters June 29th to Captain Duvall to fall back until he should meet with our cavalry forces, and accompany them until further orders; but Duvall, with Rank's guns, had anticipated the order, having fallen in with General D. McM. Gregg's Division of Cavalry near Popal Springs. The force he thus joined had for a month before been actively watching the movements of the enemy's cavalry, and were at this time scouting the country to learn their whereabouts when Duvall and Rank happily found them. Gregg's Division now covered the right flank of Meade's Army.

Duvall and Rank continued with McIntosh's Brigade. The march was kept up and at daybreak of the 30th reached Westminster, charged into the town, drove out Stuart's rear guard and captured some prisoners. In the town the troops were enthusiastically and cordially received. The ladies stood on the door steps and at the windows, braving the flying bullets, waving flags and handkerchiefs and encouraging them with their voices. The march was resumed, and halted at Manchester for the night. July 1, at daybreak, were again in motion, reaching Hanover about one o'clock that night. The day's march was a terrible one; the heat most intense and almost unendurable. Scores of horses fell by the road side. Dismounted cavalymen whose horses had fallen struggled along, carrying saddles and bridles, hoping to buy or capture fresh mounts. Every energy was strained in the one direction where they knew the enemy was to be found. The men of Rank's artillery implored to be allowed to rest and get something to eat. Such hardships they had never before endured, but the rest denied to others was likewise denied to them. But little time was allowed, for about 3 o'clock on the morning of July 2 they were off to Gettysburg as hard as they could march, the sound of artillery from the front urging them on.

About 11 o'clock the head of the column came near Gettysburg and closed up near the crossing of the Salem Church and Hanover roads. In the advance two regiments of infantry of the 11th Corps were deployed as skirmishers along Brinkerhoff's Ridge. About 3 o'clock the infantry were relieved by the cavalry; Rank's guns were unlimbered and loaded in the middle of the Hanover road. Some skirmish firing continued during the afternoon. About 6 o'clock some 50 men of the cavalry, advancing to clear the front were met by a regiment of Confederate infantry which drove them back.

Soon a party of the enemy appeared at the top of Brinkerhoff's hill, but Rank's men put two shots into their

midst which caused them to fall back instantly behind the hill. Orders were given for the Third Pennsylvania to move forward, and the regiment advanced at a trot along the road to Gettysburg. Two squadrons were dismounted to fight on foot and were deployed as skirmishers on the summit of Brinkerhoff's Ridge. The Purnell boys immediately followed and deployed, dismounted, on the left on the prolongation of the line. A strong, well-built stone wall ran along the top of the ridge. Both parties at once perceived that the wall was the key to the position, for by the time the Union cavalry reached it the Confederate infantry were running for it at full speed, and were not more than twenty feet distant when the cavalry gave them a withering volley from their breech-loaders.

The fire of Rank's guns delayed the enemy's advance long enough to give our troops time to get there first. Failing to drive our troops back, the enemy retired some 200 yards distance to a sheltered position, where he remained until after dark; but heavy firing was kept up all the time. Later in the evening, the Confederates, taking advantage of the darkness, turned our right and dislodged a part of the line, which was re-established after considerable trouble.

The importance of this fight will be seen when it is known that the opposing force was the Second Virginia Infantry of the celebrated "Stonewall Brigade," which latter was supporting it close at hand, acting as a flanking party of Johnston's Division in its advance to the attack of Culp's Hill. The threatening position occupied by the cavalrymen and their vigorous fight compelled the Confederate Brigade to remain on the ground until too late to participate in the assault of that position, which came so near proving successful, and which, had it succeeded, would have rendered the heights of Gettysburg untenable.

About 10 o'clock in the evening the line was withdrawn from the stone wall and moved over to the Baltimore turn-

pike near the position of the Reserve Artillery, to be available for whatever duty they might be called upon to do on the morrow.

In the hard fight next day (July 3) Duvall's troop was on the skirmish line, and in position at the angle on the left of McIntosh's line, half of it facing north where was W. H. F. Lee's Brigade, and the remainder facing west towards Cress' Ridge, where was Jenkins' Brigade of cavalry, armed as mounted infantry with muskets. The portion of Jenkins' Brigade in Duvall's front made two vigorous attempts to dislodge that part of the line, but was gallantly repulsed.

When the grand charge was made by Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee's Brigades, led by their officers, Duvall's men were necessarily swept back with the Sixth Michigan of Custer's Brigade which came to support that part of the line, but upon the re-establishment of the line by the First Michigan Cavalry, led by Custer, and portions of the Third Pennsylvania and First New Jersey, they resumed their former position.

In the glorious results of that splendid fight in which Stuart, with the Brigades of Hampton, Fitzhugh Lee, W. H. F. Lee and Jenkins, attempted unsuccessfully to turn the right flank and strike the rear of the Army of the Potomac, Duvall's troop of Cavalry is entitled to its full share.

Duvall's troop remained with Gregg's Division about two weeks longer, and was engaged in pursuit of Lee's Army in various skirmishes to Harper's Ferry, and at Bolivar Heights was relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac and ordered back to Lockwood's Brigade; after a time they were ordered to the Eastern Shore of Virginia. In February, 1864, most of the company re-enlisted and continued on the shore until May, 1865, thence to Portsmouth, Virginia, on provost duty, from which point they were discharged July 28, 1865.

March 24, 1862, the Infantry of the Legion arrived in Baltimore under command of Colonel Wm. J. Leonard, Colonel Purnell having resigned. May 25, left Baltimore for Harper's Ferry, crossed the Potomac and camped on Bolivar Heights. "Stonewall" Jackson attacked and the place was besieged five days. June 2nd, marched in pursuit of Jackson under General Sigel: proceeded up the Shenandoah Valley as far as Cedar Creek. On the 26th, General Pope assumed command of the Army of Virginia. July 5th, being in the 12th Army Corps, commanded by General Banks, marched to Front Royal, thence to Rappahannock County. August 6th, were detached to guard the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, causing the regiment to miss the Battle of Cedar Mountain in which the brigade to which we belonged suffered severely. On the night of the 22nd, at Catlett's Station five Companies were attacked and completely surprised by Stuart's Cavalry in a thunder-storm—loss, 2 killed and 63 captured; among the captured was Colonel Leonard, and the command devolved upon Lieut.-Colonel Benj. L. Simpson. Retreated with Pope's Army; was present at Chantilly September 1st, South Mountain September 14th, and Antietam 16th and 17th: the killed and wounded at Antietam numbered 33. Continued with the Army of the Potomac until December 13th, 1862, when it was ordered to Frederick to be recruited.

Colonel Leonard having resigned, Captain Saml. A. Graham was promoted to the Coloneley, January 30th, 1863. The regiment during this year served at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, Frederick City, along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Fort Delaware, Delaware, and on the Potomac River in Charles County. On the 21st May, 1864, marched from Belle Plain, Virginia, with 471 officers and men to join the Army of the Potomac under Grant and Meade. Came up with the main army on the 26th, and was assigned to the 2nd Brigade (known as the Maryland Brigade), Colonel N. T. Dushane, 2nd Divi-

sion, 5th Corps. On the 30th, in action at Shady Grove; June 1st, Bethesda Church; 3rd, 4th and 5th, at Cold Harbor—here lost 30 men in killed and wounded.

On the 9th, Companies B and C of the Cavalry, 160 officers and men, were incorporated with the regiment: these men, having had a soft thing of it for a long time, longed to be sent to the front "Some war to see." They petitioned the War Department, and their request was granted at once. Now these companies had just been inspected, and horses, arms, equipments, drill and discipline pronounced "excellent," but the exigencies of the service required that they be dismounted and so they joined the Infantry. It was a bitter pill to swallow, but they bore it bravely and proved themselves upon every occasion good and true soldiers.

The regiment bore its part in the assault on Petersburg, June 17th and 18th, Jerusalem Plank Road; was in the front trenches before Petersburg some twenty days. August 18th, 19th and 21st, battle of Weldon Railroad; subsequently at Poplar Grove Church, Chapel House and Peeble's Farm.

At the Weldon Railroad the Maryland Brigade lost in killed, wounded and missing 314: of this number the Legion lost 17 killed, 59 wounded and 58 captured—total 134. Early in this action Colonel Dushane was killed, and Colonel Samuel A. Graham took command of the brigade and held it till near the muster out. On the 24th, at the Weldon Railroad, the original members (except Veterans) were mustered out of the service, and the Veterans and recruits to the number of 192 transferred to the First Maryland Regiment.

The Veterans and recruits of the Cavalry Companies were transferred to the Eighth Regiment and were designated Companies H and I. These were engaged in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Hicksford Raid, Dabney's Mill, White Oak Road, Five Forks and Appomattox. So it

came to pass that the men of the Purnell Legion were in at the death of the great Army of the Rebellion.

My Comrades, it was our good fortune to belong to the Army of the Potomac. It was the great Army of the Union.

In the history of the war it holds the right of the line.

After its Bull Run, it never, except in proper manœuvres and under orders, turned its back to the foe. An army that fought by day and marched by night. It lost in killed 27,720, and in wounded 155,652: adding those who died from gunshot wounds, the number who lost their lives in the Army of the Potomac was 48,902—about one-half of all who died from wounds in all the Armies of the United States.

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Colonel LANG then introduced Commissioner MILTON G. URNER, of Frederick, who, he said, as Senator had prepared the bill creating the Commission and making the appropriation, and who would present the monument to the State through Colonel LOVE as the representative of the Governor.

#### HON. MILTON G. URNER'S ADDRESS.

In behalf of the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor to erect monuments upon the Gettysburg Battle-field, in memory of the soldiers of Maryland who there fought for the Union, it is my pleasure to transfer to the representative of the State the last monument we were commissioned to erect, that which marks the position occupied by the Cavalry detachment of the Purnell Legion. The work committed to our hands has now been completed. Realizing that to us was confided the responsible duty of giving enduring expression to Maryland's gratitude to her loyal sons for their heroic deeds upon this historic field, we have endeavored to secure the

very best results attainable with the means placed at our disposal. We think we have been reasonably successful, and point with pardonable pride to the six granite shafts we have had the honor to erect, to show to future generations where Maryland's patriotic sons fought in the decisive battle of Gettysburg.

No men ever faced danger upon a battle-field in defence of country who more richly deserved the grateful remembrance of their countrymen than the soldiers of Maryland in the late War for the Union. They not only fully sustained the reputation for courage won by Maryland arms in the battles of the Revolution, and preserved in every war in which our country has since been engaged, but they fought with patriotic devotion for their country and their country's flag against a section with which they had previously been allied in interest and sympathy. It is a well-known historic fact that in the ante-bellum controversy upon the question of slavery, Maryland being a slave State, her people sympathized with the pro-slavery sentiment of the South. And when the War began there was a division of sentiment among the people of our State; families were divided, and upon nearly every battle-field kinsman was arrayed against kinsman. When the Maryland soldier enlisted at his country's call he placed country above section, above family ties, above *everything*, and manifested a patriotism equalled by few and excelled by none.

But while Maryland soldiers for the Union required and displayed unusual courage and patriotism, and were not always inspired with the consciousness that they had the united sympathies of their fellow-citizens at home, they *were* inspired with the consciousness they were fighting for their country, for liberty and for the right, and now, those who have survived the conflict are proud and happy in the knowledge that there is no longer a division of sentiment in Maryland, but that her people all rejoice that victory finally perched upon the banners of the

Union, and that we are *one* Nation and a *free* people, in fact as well as in name. Time, the great vindicator and healer, has done its work. The bitterness and animosities engendered by the War have all been buried. Charity has thrown its mantle of forgetfulness over the past, and as brothers and fellow-citizens of a common country we have our faces to the future, marching on to its possibilities, made grander by the regenerating influences of the war.

You will pardon me for narrating an incident illustrative of the feeling of brotherly kindness now animating our people. Colonel Lang referred to me as having prepared, while a member of the Senate of Maryland, the bill under which the Commission was created and these monuments erected. After the bill was prepared it was submitted for approval to the committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, at whose request it had been drawn. Knowing the bill would have to be referred to the Committee on Finance, I secured a hearing for the gentlemen representing the Grand Army of the Republic before that committee previous to the introduction of the bill. When I read the bill to the Committee on Finance, Hon. C. Ridgely Goodwin, a Senator from Baltimore City and a member of the committee, who had been a gallant soldier in the Confederate Army, asked that he be permitted to introduce the bill. Recognizing the graceful chivalry which inspired the request, it was promptly granted, and so the bill creating the Commission and making the appropriation for the erection of these monuments, in honor of the Maryland troops who here fought so valiantly for the Union, and which passed both Houses of the General Assembly without dissent, was first introduced in the Senate of Maryland by one who had bravely fought under the flag of the Confederacy.

Surely the War is over and its animosities forgotten. The plow-share has supplanted the sword and the spear has yielded to the pruning hook. But while we would

bury forever the remembrance of the cruel contentions of the past, the decisive battle fought upon this field so affected the subsequent prosperity of our country and exerted such a beneficent influence upon civilization, that it is but right we should commemorate in imperishable granite the heroic deeds of those who here fought and died that the Union should live and constitutional liberty be preserved for a united people.

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MR. URNER then formally delivered the monument to Colonel WILLIAM H. LOVE, who represented the Governor. In accepting the monument from the committee he made the following remarks:

#### COLONEL LOVE'S ADDRESS.

*Gentlemen of the Gettysburg Monument Commission:*

The soldier has always been regarded as the ideal man from the earliest recorded time, and it made no difference whether he was clothed in skins and armed with a stone ax and fell defending some rude fort or in storming it, or with Leonidas, King of Sparta, fell at Thermopylae; whether he marched and fought with Caesar in Gaul, with Cromwell at Edge Hill, with Napoleon at Waterloo, with Washington at Trenton or Yorktown, he was regarded by his comrades, by all womankind, and by the country that sent him forth, as a hero whom it was an honor to claim as a son. The American soldier has made a splendid record from the Revolution to the present day of which any nation might be proud, and of which we are proud, proud as well for deeds of kindness, courtesy and courage, as for prowess.

And what shall I say for the soldier of Maryland? During the War of Independence he fought from Bunker Hill to Savannah, and at Camden, Eutaw and Brooklyn Heights his blood was poured out like water.

The "Maryland Line" has passed into history as the "Macaronis," and Washington Irving, in speaking of the fight at "Brooklyn Heights," said: "It was indeed a desperate fight, and now Smallwood's Macaronis showed their game spirit." Later on at North Point, Stricker and the "Baltimore Brigade" claimed the honor of bringing on the fight and being the first to meet the enemy. In the war with Mexico our noble Watson, Kenly, Howard and Ringgold and hundreds of others bore the brunt of battle.

In the last awful struggle we have no cause to blush for our boys, whether they wore the Blue or the Gray—no better or braver men ever marched to battle.

And, my countrymen, we are here to-day to do honor to our dead, and while the distinguished officers of other lands and other climes rest under splendid monuments or have them dedicated to their memory, it has been reserved to *us* to place these memorials of a people's gratitude and love over the graves of the common soldier who fell in the discharge of his duty.

I return my thanks and the thanks of the State of Maryland to the members of the Gettysburg Monument Commission, for the very perfect manner in which they have accomplished the work intrusted to them.

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Colonel LOVE then transferred the monument over to Mr. CALVIN HAMILTON, Secretary of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association.

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CALVIN HAMILTON, Secretary of the Memorial Association, in accepting the monument, paid a high tribute to the gallantry of the Maryland soldiery and the intense devotion of the loyal citizens of the State to the cause of the Union, expressed a feeling of kinship with Maryland-

ers from having always lived in sight of the State, and for that reason all the more heartily welcomed the survivors of Purnell Legion to the field of Gettysburg, which their bravery had helped to render immortal and the blood of their comrades forever sacred, assuring them that their monument would be reverently cared for by the Association.

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Remarks were made also by Colonel Charles D. Gaither, Captains William D. Burchinal and Frank Nolen, and Department Commander G. R. Graham, likewise by Dr. William T. Akins and Rev. Adam Stengel.

#### REV. ADAM STENGEL'S ADDRESS.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND COMRADES:—While the occasion that calls us together, the place where we are assembled, and the relations that we sustain to each other, all combine to awaken many slumbering memories, and to rekindle many extinct emotions, and to recall many familiar and loved forms long since vanished from our vision, yet the lateness of the hour and the uncomfortable state of this room, forbid that I should indulge my inclination to dwell among these suggestions for a little while, or to introduce reminiscences pleasant and otherwise which are recalled by this reunion.

And yet as I have been called upon for a speech, I would be ungrateful if I did not, as a member of Company A, at least acknowledge and in some measure express our appreciation of the honor conferred upon our company by the State of Maryland and by the eloquent and complimentary addresses of the gentlemen composing the "State of Maryland Gettysburg Monument Commission." Permit me, therefore, gentlemen, as a private member of the late Company A of the Purnell Legion

Cavalry, and in behalf of the said company, to thank you for your kind words and courtesies, and also through you to express to our State our high appreciation of this recognition of our humble service.

And, Comrades, I would also feel remiss in my duty if I did not extend to you a word of congratulation. We should be devoutly grateful that after the lapse of a quarter of a century so many of us are yet alive and privileged to participate in this reunion on this historic battle-field.

But while this is an occasion for mutual congratulations and joyous greetings, our joys will be tinged with a degree of sadness. All occasions like this inspire conflicting emotions of joy and sorrow, for they are reminders of many painful scenes in that most painful period in our Nation's history. We will naturally recall the bitter hatred, the bloody struggle, the sacrificed lives, the desolated homes and the general devastation wrought by the war.

But the object of our reunion is not to rekindle the fires of discord and strife, nor to cherish bitter memories of a former foe; but rather is it to foster the spirit of true patriotism, and to cherish and cultivate the friendships contracted in the camp and in the field during that period of strife and bloodshed. The men who bunked together in the same tent, who marched side by side through summer's heat and through winter's sleet, who fought shoulder to shoulder against the common foe, have been welded together by fire and blood into a brotherhood which will be as enduring as memory itself. And though much of the old-time vigor has departed from the hand, and though time has dimmed the lustre of the eye, and the passing years have woven many "silver threads among the gold," yet we are the same comrades still; and it is a source of joy to us to meet each other again, and to grasp each other by the hand, and to look into each other's eyes.

But let us not forget that however pleasant and profitable these reunions may be, we will not have the pleasure of holding many. Death is rapidly thinning out our ranks. Nearly all of the leaders and older soldiers of the late War have been mustered out of service by "Old Father Time," and our term of enlistment, too, will soon expire. Soon the last reunion will have been held; soon the last soldier will have been buried.

But there will be another reunion. The bugle call of death is mustering the Blue and the Gray again, not in the field of carnage, but before the Judgment seat of Him whose infallible decision will assign us our places in Eternity. The departed soldiers are falling into their places in the lines over there. They are answering to the final roll-call, to receive their bounty and pension from the generous hand of Him who redeemed us with His own blood.

Comrades, let us devote our lives to the service of our God, and then when death sweeps us away from our earthly associations we will have a reunion in the realm of endless bliss, where no sin can enter, where strife and discord are unknown, where clouds never gather and shadows never fall, where tears never flow and hearts never ache—where friendships never fail and love never wanes. Let us meet there.

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Immediately after the exercises a reunion of the Purnell Legion took place. Captain E. T. Daneker presided. The officers elected at the reunion were: Colonel William J. Leonard, President; D. Herring and E. T. Daneker, Vice-Presidents; Clinton S. Birch, Secretary; William H. Parker, Treasurer; William Calder, J. Rimby and J. J. Kughson, Executive Committee.

Company "A" Purnell Legion Maryland Cavalry also held a special reunion at the City Hotel in Gettysburg, which was greatly enjoyed by all present.

## APPENDIX.

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# OFFICIAL CIRCULARS OF THE COMMISSION.

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### CIRCULAR No. 1.

BALTIMORE, *April 28, 1888.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Commission will meet on the Battle-field of Gettysburg at noon, Thursday, June 14th, 1888, for the purpose of locating sites for the Monuments to be erected to mark the position in that battle of the following Maryland Regiments and Battery, viz:

1st Regiment Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteer Infantry.  
1st Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry.  
3rd Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry.  
1st Regiment Maryland Volunteer Cavalry.  
Rigby's Battery "A," 1st Maryland Artillery.

\$5,000 having been appropriated by the State of Maryland for that purpose, and the further sum of \$1,000 has been appropriated by the State to pay to the "Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association," for the purchase of land upon which to erect said Monuments, laying out avenues leading thereto and for taking care of said Monuments after their erection.

The Commissioners are authorized to call to their aid in selecting the locations for said Monuments, three persons representing the survivors of each of said regiments and battery, and who shall have served with the respective regiments or battery they may severally represent, in said Battle of Gettysburg.

The Survivors of the above named regiments and battery, which have no existing organization, are invited without unnecessary delay to form such organizations, and to communicate the fact thereof to the Secretary of the Commission, at his office, 102 W. Lexington Street, Baltimore, in order that the Commission may advise with them in securing reliable data for locations and inscriptions.

If Individual Members of the above Commands will communicate their Name, Company, Regiment and Rank held by them at the time of the battle, together with their present Post Office Address, to the Secretary of the Commission, he will give such aid as in his power towards effecting such Regimental and Battery Organization. This should be done at once so that as many of the survivors as possible may be present as an organized body when the Sites are located.

In order that all Survivors of these commands and others, who so desire, may be present on this interesting occasion, Dushane Post, No. 3, G. A. R., have kindly arranged for an Excursion train from Baltimore on that day, at one dollar for the round trip.

Parties contemplating putting in Bids for erecting one or more of the Monuments, by meeting the Commission on the field on the day the Sites are located, can obtain full information as to the exact position they are to occupy.

For the Commissioners,

THEODORE F. LANG, *Chairman.*

FRANK NOLEN, *Secretary.*

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#### CIRCULAR No. 2.

BALTIMORE, May 23rd, 1888.

The Gettysburg Monument Commission of the State of Maryland, desire to present the following information for the guidance of those who intend to compete for the contract for the erection of one or more of the Monuments.

#### LOCATION AND COST OF MONUMENTS.

First Regiment P. H. B., Maryland Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A., Monument to stand near Spangler's Spring, in rear of Culp's Hill. Amount available for the work, including foundation and Flank Markers, \$900.

First Regiment E. S. Maryland Volunteer Infantry U. S. A., Monument to stand near the above. Amount available to include foundation and Flank Markers, \$900.

Third Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A., Monument to stand on Culp's Hill, near the Right of the Federal line. Amount available, to include foundation and Flank Markers, \$900.

Rigby's Battery A, First Maryland Artillery, U. S. A., Monument to stand on Power's Hill, near the Right of Federal line. Amount available, to include foundation but no Flank Markers, \$850.

First Maryland Cavalry, U. S. A., Monument will be placed at the scene of the cavalry fight between Gregg's and Stuart's Cavalry, about three miles east of the town of Gettysburg. Amount available, including foundation but no Flank Markers, \$900.

The exact sites for these Monuments will be indicated by the Commission on June 14th next.

Rigby's Battery will have a gun mounted beside its Monument at a cost of fifty dollars, thus reducing the amount available for its Monument to \$850.

#### GRANITE.

The Monuments are to be made of American Granite of the best quality, free from flaws and imperfections, such as iron rust, knots and seams, and to be perfect in every particular. All Stones for any one Monument and accompanying Flank Markers, must match in color. The Granite to be used and the quarries from which it is taken, must, in all cases, be stated by the bidders, and specimens of same must be exhibited with the proposal. In selecting the Stone to be used, permanence will be the first consideration of the Commissioners. These Monuments are not for a day, but for all time, and durability must be the chief consideration, and to it every other must yield.

#### NUMBER OF STONES.

Each Monument shall be composed of the least practicable number of stones, in order to secure the greatest possible solidity.

#### MARKERS.

The Flanks of the three Infantry Regiments will be marked by a single Stone, one foot square above ground, set at least three feet in the ground and projecting at least eighteen inches above the surface. To be inscribed thus: R. F. for Right Flank, 1st P. H. B. and L. F.

for Left Flank, 1st P. H. B. or likewise, to designate the flanks of the Regiments they mark.

#### WORKMANSHIP.

Workmanship must be equal in every respect, as regards detail and quality, to the work upon the Monument of the First Massachusetts Infantry, now standing upon the Battle-field of Gettysburg.

#### FOUNDATIONS.

The Monuments must rest upon a solid foundation of stone, (an abundance of which may be found on the Battle-field,) cemented together with the best Portland Cement. The earth must be excavated to a depth sufficient to secure a solid foundation, and the stone foundation project at least one to three feet above the surface of the earth, the projecting part to be covered with soil and neatly sodded, with growing sod, whole to form a symmetrical sub-base in correct proportion to the whole Monument.

#### INSCRIPTIONS.

The inscriptions will be plain, deep cut, large letters. They will contain from 50 to 150 words each. The Commissioners will prescribe the form of the inscriptions. Each Monument shall contain a design of the badge of the Army Corps to which the command belonged.

#### COAT OF ARMS.

Each Monument shall bear on its face the Coat of Arms of the State of Maryland, cast in real Bronze, about 18 inches in diameter, and affixed to the Monument in the most durable and substantial manner. It will be cast under the supervision of the Commissioners, and will be furnished to the party or parties contracting to erect the Monument, at cost price, (about \$25 each,) the amount thereof to be deducted from the contract price.

#### REMARKS.

All work must be subject to inspection by the Commission at all times.

The contracts covering the details of the work will be carefully drawn and the terms of the contract will be rigidly enforced.

The contracts for the Monuments to include foundations and markers, will be awarded to those presenting the best and most appropriate designs, which may be offered for the money available.

All communications covering designs or bids will be held strictly confidential, and all rejected designs will be returned to the bidder.

Designs must be submitted on or before June 25th proximo. The contracts will be awarded on or about July 2nd next.

The Monuments are to be ready for dedication not later than October 1st, 1888.

The Commission do not desire to erect cheap Monuments, but the best that may be obtained for the money available.

All designs, bids and samples of granite, together with all communications, intended for the Commissioners should be addressed to

FRANK NOLEN, *Secretary*.

102 W. Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.

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CIRCULAR No. 3.

BALTIMORE, *September 17, 1888.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Monuments now being erected on the Battle-field of Gettysburg, by the State of Maryland, to mark the positions, in that Battle, of the

1st Regiment Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

1st Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

3rd Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

1st Regiment Maryland Volunteer Cavalry.

Rigby's Battery "A," 1st Maryland Artillery.

Will be Dedicated on Thursday, October 25th, 1888.

The Ceremonies will be participated in by the Governor of the State, the Maryland National Guard, Department of Maryland Grand Army of the Republic, and Survivors of the various Maryland and other Regiments.

The Parade will form immediately on arrival of last train at Gettysburg, and march to the Monuments, about one and a half miles from the Depot.

Trains will leave Hillen Station at 8.30 A. M. and at intervals of five minutes thereafter, to accommodate all who desire to go. Fare for

the round trip will be one dollar. Tickets can be procured at Hillen, Union and Fulton Stations, on the morning of October 25th, and at Western Maryland Railroad Ticket Office, 217 E. Baltimore Street, on October 24th.

Posts of the Grand Army and other organized bodies (except M. N. G.) desiring to participate can procure their tickets for seventy-five cents by applying to the undersigned, at No. 102 West Lexington Street, one door west of Liberty Street. These tickets are good only for organized bodies, in uniform, or designated by appropriate badges, and can only be procured by duly authorized officers or committees of such organizations.

Ex-Soldiers, not members of the Grand Army or other organizations, can procure the reduced tickets through the officers of such Posts as they may desire to march with on that day; but must have some badge designating what Post or organization they are temporarily connected with.

The Commanding Officers of the Maryland National Guard will arrange for Transportation of their Commands with B. H. Griswold, Esq., General Passenger Agent Western Maryland Railroad, at Hillen Station.

Commissarial.—As there will be neither time or facilities for dinner at Gettysburg, previous to forming the Parade, it is advised that each Post or organization arrange to carry Lunches, or provide in advance for parties in Gettysburg to serve Lunch on the field. This could be done by charging one dollar for the ticket, and using the twenty-five cents to cover expense of Lunch. The Commission will provide transportation from the depot in Gettysburg to the field and return, *free*, for all packages of Lunches. All such packages must be plainly marked with the name of organization, in order to avoid confusion, and the Secretary must be notified, in advance, of the number and character of same.

FRANK NOLEN, *Secretary*,

102 W. Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.

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#### CIRCULAR NO. 4.

BALTIMORE, *October 8, 1888.*

TO THE SURVIVORS:

First Regiment Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

Third Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry.  
 First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Cavalry.  
 Rigby's Battery "A" First Maryland Artillery.

The monuments now being erected by the State of Maryland, to designate and mark the positions occupied by your commands on the Battle-field of Gettysburg, and in commemoration of your services in that memorable Engagement, will be Dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1888.

The following distinguished persons and organizations have accepted invitations to be present and participate in the Ceremonies :

His Excellency, E. E. JACKSON, Governor of Maryland, and Staff.

Brig.-Gen. STEWART BROWN and Staff.

Gen. WM. WARNER, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Col. THEODORE F. LANG, Commander Department of Maryland, G. A. R., and Staff.

Fifth Regiment M. N. G., Col. Charles D. Gaither, 300 men, with full Band and Drum Corps.

The Baltimore Light Infantry M. N. G., Lieut.-Col. H. A. Barry, 150 men, with full Band and Drum Corps.

Howard Zouaves, Company K, First Regiment M. N. G., Baltimore, Capt. George T. Robinson.

Bond Guards, First Regiment M. N. G., Catonsville, Lieut. A. M. Reed.

Towson Guards, Company I, First Regiment M. N. G., Towson, Capt. Charles B. McClean.

Linganore Guards, Company C, First Regiment M. N. G., Unionville, Capt. E. D. Danner.

Monumental City Guards, M. N. G., Baltimore, Capt. Spencer, 55 men, with Drum Corps.

Baltimore Rifles, M. N. G., Capt. Matthews, 40 men, with Band.

Alleghany Guards, M. N. G., Cumberland, Capt. Burgee, 40 men, with Drum Corps.

Veteran Volunteer Firemen, Baltimore, Charles T. Holloway, President, 70 men, with the American Drum Corps.

Gen. J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 2, G. A. R., Frederick, Commander Ira Tyler.

Reno Post, No. 4, G. A. R., Hagerstown, Commander Charles N. Winner.

Tyler Post, No. 5, G. A. R., Cumberland, Commander E. Hadra.

Custer Post, No. 6, G. A. R., Baltimore, Commander William T. Robinson.

Lincoln Post, No. 7, G. A. R., Baltimore, Commander George H. Brightman.

Denison Post, No. 8, G. A. R., Hampden, Commander William H. Ebaugh, with Drum Corps.

Wingate Post, No. 9, G. A. R., North-East, Commander William J. Clark.

Burns Post, No. 13, Westminster, Commander William A. McKellip.

Antietam Post, No. 14, G. A. R., Sharpsburg, Commander J. H. Heck.

Guy Post, No. 16, G. A. R., Baltimore, Commander George C. Cooper, 35 men, with Drum Corps.

Hicks Post, No. 24, G. A. R., Easton, Commander Thomas H. Coburn.

Lyon Post, No. 31, G. A. R., Hagerstown, Commander H. W. Dorsey.

King Post, No. 33, G. A. R., Baltimore, Commander J. W. Mitchell.

Gosnell Post, No. 39, G. A. R., Glyndon, Commander William D. Burns.

Arthur Post, No. 41, G. A. R., Emmittsburg, Commander O. A. Horner.

A. C. Spicer Post, No. 43, G. A. R., Eklo, Commander John W. Spicer.

Survivors of the Purnell Legion.

Several other companies of the Maryland National Guard and Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic have the invitation under consideration, and will probably accept.

The Commission specially desire that the Survivors of your Regiment attend in a body, and, in order that they may be readily recognized, you are requested to wear the "SURVIVOR'S BADGE," which we inclose herein.

Special Excursion Trains will be run from Baltimore to Gettysburg and return for the accommodation of the public, on October 25th, leaving Hillen Station at 8.30 A. M., stopping at Union, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fulton Stations. Returning, leave Gettysburg at 6 P. M. Round trip tickets \$1.00, to be had at the ticket offices

at these Stations on morning of Excursion, and at Western Maryland Railroad ticket office, 217 East Baltimore street, on October 24th. You can procure a (Survivor's) Ticket for 75 cents by applying to the undersigned at any time previous to the 25th instant.

FRANK NOLEN, *Secretary*,  
102 West Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.

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## R U L E S

OF THE

# Gettysburg Battle-Field Memorial Association.

Incorporated April 30, 1864, Amended April 24, 1865, and  
April 21, 1885.

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The following rules regulating the erection of Monuments and Memorials must be strictly complied with :

I. All persons are forbidden, under the penalty of the law, to place, change or remove any stake or marker on the grounds under the control of the Memorial Association, without the knowledge and consent of the Superintendent of Grounds.

II. Any one who shall construct any foundation for, or erect any monument or memorial upon the grounds of the Association, before the Superintendent of Grounds shall have designated the place and given a permit, will be regarded as a trespasser and be amenable to the severe penalties provided for in the Charter of the Association.

III. The Superintendent shall not permit the erection of any monument or memorial until its location and the inscription to be placed thereon shall have been approved by the proper committee of the Association.

IV. All monuments or memorials hereafter erected must be of granite or real bronze.

V. On the front of each monument must be the number of the regiment or battery, State, brigade, division and corps, in letters not less than four inches long, and in addition thereto the time the regi-

ment held the position, and a brief statement of any important movement it made.

If the regiment was actively engaged, its effective strength and casualties must be given, which must agree with the official records of the War Department. If it was in reserve, it should be so stated.

If the same position was held by other troops or if the command occupied more than one important position, the inscription should explain it.

All lettering must be deeply and distinctly cut.

Any statue or figure of a soldier must be so placed as to face the enemy's line.

VI. The monument must be on the line of battle held by the brigade unless the regiment was detached, and if possible the right and left flanks of the regiment or battery must be marked with stones not less than two feet in height.

If the same line was held by other troops, the monuments must be placed in the order in which the several commands occupied the grounds, the first being on the first line, the second at least twenty feet in the rear of it, and so on, the inscriptions explaining the movements.

VII. Where practicable ground must be filled in to the top of the foundation, and well and neatly sodded.

VIII. Two copies of the inscription must be sent to the Secretary of the Association, one to be returned approved, and the other to be placed on file with the Secretary, and they should be distinct from other written matter.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

As the memorials erected upon this field will not only mark the positions held by the several commands, but will also be regimental or battery monuments, and in most instances the only ones ever erected by them, the Memorial Association strongly recommend that the inscription be not only historically accurate, but be sufficient in detail to give an idea of the services of the command. This may add slightly to the cost, but it will add much more to the completeness of the monument.

In the years to come, when the identity of the regiment shall have been merged in the history of the battle, the visitor to this great battle-field will be interested to know just where the troops from his city or county fought, and to learn something of the services rendered by them.

It is, therefore, recommended that upon one side of the monument should be stated the part of the State from which the regiment was recruited, date of muster in and muster out, total strength and losses during its service, and the battles in which it participated.

#### SUGGESTIONS.

It is the desire and determination of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association to secure the greatest possible historical accuracy for the legends of the monuments erected on the field.

It has been decided by the Board of Directors to adopt the official records of the battle, recently compiled at the Adjutant General's office, as to the strength and casualties of the several commands in the battle, believing that the historical data thus secured would generally be more accurate than that which individuals could furnish.

The War Department record may not be absolutely correct; men reported wounded afterwards died; others reported missing were afterward found to be wounded or killed, but it has been found necessary at the Adjutant General's office to establish a limit, and that limit is the official return.

There is nothing in this rule, however, to prevent monument committees from having the record of their commands revised at the War Department; and any changes furnished officially from the Adjutant General's office will be cheerfully adopted by the Association. Or if it is known that a soldier reported wounded afterwards died of his wounds, or one who was reported "missing" is known to have been killed, a corresponding revision may be made in the inscription, and the name added to a list designated "killed or mortally wounded." Or if wounded only, the name may be changed from the list of missing to the list of wounded; but the aggregate must remain unchanged and a report of the case must be submitted with the inscription.

If monument committees add names of other battles they must assume the responsibility of their accuracy; and the official name of the battle adopted at the War Department must be given. Such list it is desirable should be preceded by the date of the muster in and followed by the date of the muster out of the regiment.

Deep and solid foundations are of the utmost importance. A strata of rock comes very near the surface on many parts of the field. Where it does not, a few dollars additional will secure a permanent and satisfactory foundation. A few dollars saved from the foundation may jeopardize the entire structure.

The flank stones placed with the number of the regiment cut on the faces nearest the monument will readily determine the alignment.

Permanence and durability in lettering should be the aim. Whether the letter is sunk or raised, it should be deep and sharp, that it may be easily read; and particularly that it may withstand the ravages of time.

Each monument should stand high enough to secure ready drainage. No more proper setting or finish can be given it than a carpet of good sod, well enriched. The pleasing effect of a beautiful monument may be entirely neutralized by untidy surroundings, and if not put in order at first it will seldom be done afterwards.

C. H. BUEHLER,

*Vice-President.*

*Attest:—JOHN M. KRAUTH, Secretary.*

# SURVIVORS.

NOTE.—Realizing that no record of the Soldiers enlisted from Maryland have been kept at the State Department, the Commissioners made special efforts to procure the names and addresses of all the Survivors of the Maryland Commands engaged in the Battle of Gettysburg, and regret that they were unable to do so. The following incomplete list however, it is hoped, may prove of great service to all interested.

## FIRST EASTERN SHORE MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel—W. H. Comegys, Greensboro, Md.  
Adjutant—John E. Rastall, Argentine, Wyandotte Co., Kansas.  
Chaplain—Thomas L. Poulson, Flushing, N. Y.  
Surgeon—J. McK. Kemp, Glen Morris, Md.  
Captains—Andrew Stafford, Preston, Md.  
              Thomas Numbers, Millington, Md.  
              George W. Evans, Lutherville, Md.  
              A. C. Hennessee, U. S. Army.  
Lieutenants—G. W. Parker, Baltimore.  
              W. A. Bailey, Baltimore.  
              W. H. Willis, Church Creek, Md.  
              W. T. Robinson, Baltimore.  
              John H. Shane, Baltimore.  
              W. H. Pearson, Baltimore.  
              Wm. J. Porter, Princess Anne, Md.  
              M. Jones, Baltimore.  
              Hans Lawson, Cristfield, Md.  
              Thomas H. Coburn, Easton, Md.  
              James R. Hooper, Baltimore.

Lieutenants—Leonard Shanley Davis, New York.

Solomon Coburn, Baltimore.

John Emory Mowbray, Dover, Del.

Robert J. W. Gary, Denton, Md.

Richard H. Comegys, Greensboro', Md.

Abbott, Daniel E. R.

Alburger, W. H., Federalsburg, Md.

Adams, John Q., Trappe, Talbot County, Md.

Andrews, Mat., Greensboro', Md.

Butler, P. W., Preston, Caroline County, Md.

Butler, W. E., Preston, Caroline County, Md.

Blades, Charles A., St. Michael's, Md.

Bell, Gustavus, Oxford, Md.

Barton, Samuel, Baltimore.

Brashears, Jos., Pennsylvania.

Brown, John F. T., Wye Mills, Talbot County, Md.

Bryan, William, Cambridge, Md.

Botham, Levering, Cambridge, Md.

Bailey, W. C., Baltimore.

Baggs, Jos., Templeville, Md.

Bailey, John R., Baltimore.

Benny, Frank, Crisfield, Md.

Christopher, Silas, Fowling Creek, Caroline County, Md.

Carroll, W. H., Federalsburg, Md.

Carroll, John W., Federalsburg, Md.

Cecil, George T., Baltimore.

Chaplain, W. R., Easton, Md.

Chaplain, Solomon D., St. Michael's, Md.

Callender, Henry, Baltimore City.

Craig, W. T., Norfolk, Va.

Collins, John E., Concord, Md.

Cochran, R., Fowling Creek, Md.

Comiskey, Daniel, National Soldier's Home, Dayton, Ohio.

Cheezum, W., Preston, Caroline County, Md.

Christopher, James M., Fowling Creek, Md.

Charles, Simon P., Hynson, Caroline County, Md.

Davis, Charles M., Federalsburg, Md.

Davis, William F., Dover, Del.

Dean, Robert, Preston, Caroline County, Md.

Dunnett, Levin, Hoopersville, Dorchester County, Md.

Dillen, James B., Preston, Caroline County, Md.

Dillen, Lewis J., Preston, Caroline County, Md.

Fluharty, Daniel, Federalsburg, Md.

Fairbanks, Joshua M., St. Michael's, Md.

Fluharty, W. L., Trappe, Talbot County, Md.  
Fluharty, George T., Trappe, Talbot County, Md.  
Franton, James T., Trappe, Talbot County, Md.  
Ford, George T., Baltimore.  
Gray, W. L., Federalsburg, Md.  
Gibson, Charles W., Easton, Md.  
Ginage, James H., Trappe, Talbot County, Md.  
Gootee, Kelly, Baltimore.  
Holmes, John, Trappe, Talbot County, Md.  
Hollis, James, Greenwood, Md.  
Hollis, W. H., Preston, Caroline County, Md.  
Haddaway, W. H., Oxford, Md.  
Harris, S. T., Cambridge, Md.  
Heritage, Thomas, Baltimore.  
Harper, James S., Bethlehem, Md.  
Harper, Shadrach, Bethlehem, Md.  
Harrington, Thomas E., Muncy, Ind.  
Hutchinson, W. A., Cambridge, Md.  
Haines, G. W., Auburn, California.  
Jennings, J. J., Federalsburg, Md.  
Jester, R. T., Easton, Md.  
Jester, Charles, Baltimore.  
Johnson, George W., Baltimore.  
Jones, Theo., St. Michael's, Md.  
Jones, S. T., Dover, Del.  
Jones, R. C., Dover, Del.  
Kenney, J. T., Chincoteague Isles, Va.  
Keys, W. W., Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va.  
Long, C. Chaille, Colonel of Egyptian Army.  
Lee, Dallas M., Hillsboro', Caroline County, Md.  
Lee, James, Hillsboro', Caroline County, Md.  
Lee, Al., St. Michael's, Md.  
McNeese, John, Lake Charles, Calcasien Parish, La.  
Moore, Daniel W., Federalsburg, Md.  
Mobray, Jacob T., Federalsburg, Md.  
Moore, E. T., Preston, Caroline County, Md.  
Mart, W. T., Baltimore.  
Mullikin, Henry, Baltimore.  
Mullikin, William, Baltimore.  
Mullikin, George A., Trappe, Talbot County, Md.  
Mullikin, Charles F., Trappe, Talbot County, Md.  
Merritt, John P., Baltimore.  
McCarty, Charles, Baltimore.

Morgan, George, American Corner, Md.  
Morgan, W. F., Hynson, Md.  
Newman, Edward M., Trappe, Talbot County, Md.  
Ozman, H. B., Trappe, Talbot County, Md.  
Patton, William, Philadelphia.  
Patton, W. J., Merchantsville, Caroline County, Md.  
Palmer, Henry C., Baltimore.  
Price, W. T., Oxford, Md.  
Parote, Charles A., Trappe, Talbot County, Md.  
Price, James E., Hambleton, Talbot County, Md.  
Perry, W. E., Preston, Caroline County, Md.  
Ross, Robert W., Baltimore.  
Rolle, F. F., Trappe, Talbot County, Md.  
Rathell, Levin, Indiana.  
Rose, Jos. P. W., Pennsylvania.  
Robinson, John G., Baltimore.  
Robinson, Jos. B., Baltimore.  
Richardson, W. C., Cambridge, Md.  
Rawley, Robert, Cambridge, Md.  
Rawlings, H. C., Greensboro, Md.  
Rawlings, W. P., Smithville, N. J.  
Richardson, R. P., Baltimore.  
Rose, Josiah B., Cordova, Talbot County, Md.  
Steele, Samuel, Baltimore.  
Shane, H. C., Philadelphia.  
Seymoure, W. T. H., Trappe, Talbot County, Md.  
Seymoure, Charles S., Easton, Md.  
Shane, Edward A., Philadelphia.  
Somerville, W., Pittsburg.  
Smith, James H., Taylor's Island, Dorchester County, Md.  
Smith, Benjamin C., Georgetown, Md.  
Smith, Charles F., Greensboro, Md.  
Sparklin, Silas, Baltimore.  
Sinkler, W. F., Baltimore.  
Stafford, W. P., Burrsville, Md.  
Towers, Wesley, Fowling Creek, Caroline County, Md.  
Tull, James F., Oxford, Md.  
Tucker, N. R. M., Trappe, Talbot County, Md.  
Towers, Thomas, Hobbs, Caroline County, Md.  
Thomas, Tillman H., American Corner, Md.  
Thomas, Samuel, Greensboro, Md.  
Terrington, George, Snow Hill, Md.  
Trice, Andrew M., St. Michael's, Md.  
Truett, John, Cambridge, Md.

Woolford, Thomas J., Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va.  
 Willey, Thomas J., Baltimore.  
 Woolford, Joseph, Madison, Dorchester County, Md.  
 Wright, Jackson, Williamsburg, N. J.  
 Williams, W. H. H., Oxford, Md.  
 Walker, Robert F., Easton, Md.  
 Webb, John, Vienna, Md.  
 Webb, James, Vienna, Md.  
 White, John, Deal's Island, Somerset County, Md.  
 Walters, J. B., Deal's Island, Somerset County, Md.  
 Williams, Thomas F., Hynson, Caroline County, Md.

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### RIGBY'S BATTERY "A."

Lieutenants—Thomas Binyon, Baltimore.  
                   John T. Daneker, (Woodberry,) Baltimore.  
 Allen, Thomas F., (Waverly,) Baltimore.  
 Appleby, John P., Baltimore.  
 Bennett, William D., Baltimore.  
 Bradley, Harry, (Waverly,) Baltimore.  
 Bufter, Jos. R., Baltimore.  
 Burns, Edward, Baltimore.  
 Busby, James, (Calverton,) Baltimore.  
 Caulk, James M., Suffolk, Va.  
 Cole, Charles, Baltimore.  
 Cramblitt, G. W.  
 Crockett, William H., (Waverly,) Baltimore.  
 Crouch, Stewart, (Waverly,) Baltimore.  
 Daneker, Edwin T., Baltimore.  
 Daneker, Charles W., Baltimore.  
 Daneker, Samuel H., Baltimore.  
 Dickson, Henry, Baltimore.  
 Fink, Adam, Cumberland, Md.  
 Ford, W. E., Baltimore.  
 Gabler, Louis H., (Waverly,) Baltimore.  
 Goodman, W. C., Washington, D. C.  
 Hewitt, Elmer, Baltimore.  
 Hewitt, George H., Baltimore.  
 Jones, Henry A., Baltimore.  
 Jones, Henry C., Baltimore.  
 Kelly, John, Baltimore.

Keirle, Robert W., Baltimore.  
Keller, John, (Waverly,) Baltimore.  
King, Richard, Baltimore.  
Koogle, Adam, Denver, Col.  
Lawton, Richard, Baltimore.  
Lewis, James, Baltimore.  
Little, Edw. C., Baltimore.  
Mathison, G. W., Baltimore.  
Mills, Adolphus, Baltimore.  
Moffit, G. W., Baltimore.  
Moore, Charles J., Washington, D. C.  
Morton, John, Baltimore.  
Mulligan, James, Baltimore.  
Mills, Samuel, Baltimore.  
McDonough, J., Baltimore.  
McJilton, W. G., (Waverly,) Baltimore.  
Parker, W. H., Baltimore.  
Pettit, Sylvester, Baltimore.  
Richardson, Samuel H., Upper X Roads, Harford County, Md.  
Schofield, Tilghman, (Waverly,) Baltimore.  
Schultz, James A., Baltimore.  
Smith, M. A., Bainbridge, Lancaster County, Pa.  
Sons, William, Baltimore.  
Temple, Andrew J., Mt. Winaus, Baltimore County, Md.  
Travers, A. H., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Watts, Jos., Baltimore.  
Witts, W., Baltimore.  
Wirts, William H., Baltimore.

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## FIRST REGIMENT MARYLAND VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Colonels—James M. Deems, Baltimore.  
A. W. Evans, Elkton, Md.  
Captains—Philip L. Hiteshew, Frederick, Md.  
Henry McMachen, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Randolph Norwood, Baltimore.  
T. C. S. Gallaway, Washington, D. C.  
J. Hancock, Pittsburg, Pa.  
William H. Grafflin, Baltimore.

Lieutenants—John H. Dittman, Baltimore.

H. C. Errick, Baltimore.

David Stiner, Baltimore.

H. Appel, Baltimore.

C. H. Bankard, Charleston, S. C.

Surgeon—R. A. S. Dodson, Michael's, Md.

Amos, C., Baltimore.

Amos, James, Baltimore County.

Anderson, J. H., Williamsport, Md.

Ashley, John, Baltimore.

Bachman, Frederick, Baltimore.

Bachman, Henry, Baltimore.

Bennett, D., Baltimore.

Blank, Joseph, Baltimore.

Bond, John, Baltimore.

Brand, C., Baltimore.

Bernhardi, C., Baltimore.

Bromley, Thomas J., Baltimore.

Brown, Joseph, Annapolis, Md.

Castell, P. P., Laurel, Prince George's County, Md.

Chenoweth, W. E., (Woodberry,) Baltimore.

Christ, Henry, Charles County, Md.

Cole, Jos., Baltimore.

Copes, George L., Baltimore.

Cook, R. H., Washington, D. C.

Forward, R. B., Bel Air.

Gemmill, Philip, New Cumberland, Pa.

Hall, D. E., Baltimore.

Hayes, W. B., Baltimore.

Horn, John, Baltimore.

Henkle, August, Washington, D. C.

Hewitt, Jos. A., Baltimore.

Irwin, Henry, Baltimore.

Jackson, C., Baltimore.

Jordan, James Hampton, Burlingame, Kansas.

Jaeger, Frederick, Baltimore.

Kahl, George, Baltimore.

Karman, Michael, Baltimore.

Knight, W. H., Chestnut Hill, Harford County, Md.

Knockey, C. A., Washington, D. C.

Lovejoy, Willard, Baltimore.

McVoy, W., Virginia.

Mohrbach, John, Baltimore.

Moody, J., Boston, Mass.

Miller, Henry, Soldiers' Home, Va.  
Myers, David, York, Pa.  
Montgomery, Thomas J., Sparrow's Point, Md.  
O'Brien, C. H., Washington, D. C.  
Parker, W. G., Baltimore.  
Priesterjohn, Theodore, Baltimore.  
Reany, C. H., Baltimore.  
Roes, C., Baltimore.  
Rogers, Jos. K., Baltimore.  
Rolder, E., Baltimore.  
Sanders, C., Baltimore.  
Sanders, Joseph, Baltimore.  
Schürr, C., Baltimore.  
Santer, T., Baltimore.  
Scherer, G. W., Washington, D. C.  
Scherer, John, Baltimore.  
Stanger, L., Baltimore.  
Straebel, F., Baltimore.  
Stump, Anthony, Baltimore.  
Seymour, Alexander A., Easton, Md.  
Thompson, —, Baltimore.  
Tibbles, John, Baltimore.  
Teipel, C. H., Baltimore.  
Turner, Vincent, Baltimore.  
Twist, H. C., Baltimore.  
Vogt, H., Baltimore.  
Wagner, C. H., Shrewsbury, Pa.  
Wagner, John, Shrewsbury, Pa.  
Weller, John, Baltimore.  
Whitely, Joseph, Baltimore.  
Woods, John W., Baltimore.  
Woods, W., Baltimore.  
Yeager, Frederick, Baltimore.  
Younger, Robert, Baltimore.  
Zimmer, W., Boston, Mass.

## COMPANY "A" PURNELL LEGION CAVALRY.

Colonel—William H. Purnell, Frederick, Md.  
Captain—James Lord, Reading, Pa.  
Lieutenants—Lewis P. Seibold, Washington, D. C.  
J. W. Strong, Dallas, Texas.

Assistant Surgeon—J. H. Jarrett, Towson, Md.

Almonev, Abraham. Coopstown, Harford county, Md.

Akin, William T., Chicago, Ill.

Almonev, James, Norrisville, Harford County, Md.

Brown, John, Baltimore.

Badders, Samuel, New Park, York County, Pa.

Conner, Albert, Snow Hill, Md.

Collett, Eustace J., Washington, D. C.

Clemmons, James, Gatsshellville, Pa.

Channell, ———, Baltimore.

Duncan, William, Norrisville, Harford County, Md.

Eichorne, Henry, Baltimore.

Engle, Charles A., Harrisburg, Pa.

Ford, Benjamin M., Wilkins' Run, Licking County, Ohio.

Gilroy, William, New York City.

Groupy, William, Norrisville, Harford County, Md.

Hudson, William, Norrisville, Harford County, Md.

Harman, William, Windsor, York County, Pa.

Handlin, Joseph J., Vallejo, Cal.

Jones, Alexander P., Belair, Harford County, Md.

Kline, William, Washington, D. C.

Low, Justus, Clermont Mills, Md.

McMullen, John, Allibone, Harford County, Md.

Mullenberg, Charles, Baltimore.

Massey, Moses J., New Britton, Hamilton County, Ind.

Merryman, Henry S., Fawn Grove, Pa.

Norris, Jonathan, Seneca, Newton County, Mo.

Naggle, Edward, Churchville, Harford County, Md.

Russet, Joseph, Salisbury, Md.

Reed, Jeremiah S., Lancaster, Pa.

Strawbridge, Henry M., Bladensburg, Harford County, Md.

Shaffer, Francis, Summertield, Baltimore County, Md.

Sherar, Archibald D., Baltimore.

Shaffer, John A., Harrisburg, Pa.

Stengel, Rev. Adam R., Port Deposit, Md.

Toy, James C., Washington, D. C.

Vandover, Silent, Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y.

Ward, Henry A., Chestnut Hill, Harford County, Md.

Williamson, J. S., Harrisburg, Pa.

Wambaugh, Daniel, South Fork, Cambria County, Pa.

THIRD REGIMENT MARYLAND VOLUNTEER  
INFANTRY.

Colonel—Joseph M. Sudsburg, Baltimore.

Lieutenant-Colonel—G. P. Robinson, Jersey City, N. J.

Major—Samuel Kramer, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon—A. A. White, Baltimore.

Assistant Surgeon—W. A. Anderson, Montreal, Can.

Captains—H. Littlejohn, New York.

James Roff, Baltimore.

W. T. Hilleary, Baltimore.

William Ferguson, Washington, D. C.

J. H. Sherwood, Baltimore.

Joseph F. Carter, Dorsey Station, Howard County, Md.

Leon Larzoe, Newark, N. J.

J. H. Allen, Washington, D. C.

W. M. Ambrose, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenants—Charles Downes, Baltimore.

Laertes O. Milless, Baltimore.

Charles Saumenig, Baltimore.

William W. Waite, Baltimore.

George W. Enness, Middletown, Del.

William L. Snyder, Baltimore.

Andrews, Benjamin S., Baltimore.

Bender, John, Hanesville, Kent County, Md.

Brown, William, Martinsburg, W. Va.

Blades, John, Washington, D. C.

Barron, John, Washington, D. C.

Ball, John W., Baltimore.

Beckil, Henry, Baltimore.

Cross, Gabriel, Washington, D. C.

Cropper, John, St. Michael's, Md.

Durr, Henry, Phoenix, Baltimore County, Md.

Davey, Arthur, Baltimore.

Erdman, W. H., Baltimore.

Ewalt, Henry, Baltimore.

Elserode, Nelson, Baltimore.

Ernest, George, Baltimore.

Fairbanks, Joseph M., St. Michael's, Talbot County, Md.

Fantam, Edward, St. Michael's, Md.

Geiser, Christian, Reading, Pa.

Gansewig, Rudolph, Baltimore.

Geiser, William, Oil City, Pa.  
Glathers, John, Baltimore.  
Haugh, Jesse H., Taneytown, Md.  
Harman, Hewitt, Martinsburg, W. Va.  
Hutchison, Edward, M. D., Utica, N. Y.  
Harps, Frank, Baltimore.  
Heydenrich, Emil, Baltimore.  
Harrison, D., Baltimore.  
Higgins, Daniel J., St. Michael's, Md.  
Henderson, George, Oakland, Cal.  
Hedding, E. C., Paw Paw, W. Va.  
Jones, William, Baltimore.  
Jefferson, Joseph W., St. Michael's, Md.  
Jones, J. H., St. Michael's, Md.  
Jones, Greenberry, St. Michael's, Md.  
Karger, Henry, Baltimore.  
Knight, J. T., Baltimore.  
Kirby, W. N., St. Michael's, Md.  
Klein, Louis, Baltimore.  
Krauser, George, Baltimore.  
Locker, John H., Washington, D. C.  
Lanham, John, Washington, D. C.  
Leadman, Charles, St. Michael's, Md.  
Linkler, W. T., St. Michael's, Md.  
Lowdermilk, U. S., Washington, D. C.  
Monaghan, W. B., Hancock, Lancaster County, Pa.  
McAlwee, B. F., Washington, D. C.  
Muhl, George, Sr., Baltimore County, Md.  
Murphy, Thomas, Baltimore.  
Miller, Ludwig, Baltimore.  
Miller, Henry, Baltimore.  
McQuay, Dan., St. Michael's, Md.  
Patterson, J. L. B., Baltimore.  
Romney, Charles W., Baltimore.  
Rieger, George, Baltimore.  
Rome, John, Baltimore.  
Reiser, J. J., Chicago, Ill.  
Schenkel, Leonard, Golden Ring P. O., Baltimore County, Md.  
Schultz, A., Washington, D. C.  
Schmelz, John, Frostburg, Md.  
Stark, John T., York, Pa.  
Shisler, John, Belair, Lancaster County, Pa.  
Snyder, Samuel, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.  
Schneider, George, Baltimore.

Sherer, Gottfried, Baltimore.  
 Sittler, A. F., Baltimore.  
 Spamer, C. A. E., Baltimore.  
 Shelden, James, Baltimore.  
 Stanly, W., Baltimore.  
 Sellers, Simon, Baltimore.  
 Treadway, S. B., Hanesville, Kent County, Md.  
 Thrush, Frank D., Baltimore.  
 Tarbutton, W. T., St. Michael's, Md.  
 Taylor, W. H., San Gabriel, Cal.  
 Ulrich, John, Baltimore.  
 Warnell, G. W., Baltimore.  
 Wales, G. K., St. Michael's, Talbot County, Md.  
 Wilhelm, Perry, Dorchester, Neb.  
 West, G., St. Michael's, Talbot County, Md.  
 Weaver, Joe, Baltimore.  
 Weichart, William, Baltimore.  
 Wooders, John, Baltimore.  
 Weston, James, St. Michael's, Md.  
 Yerkes, George, (Woodberry), Baltimore.

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## FIRST REGIMENT POTOMAC HOME BRIGADE.

Colonel—William P. Maulsby, Westminster, Md.  
 Lieutenant-Colonels—John A. Steiner, Frederick, Md.  
                                   R. Ellsworth Cook, Hagerstown, Md.  
 Major—John I. Yellott, Towson, Baltimore County, Md.  
 Adjutant—W. P. Maulsby, Jr., Frederick, Md.  
 Captains—Charles H. Baugher, Clerk in House Correction, Md.  
                   Joseph W. Groff, Frederick, Md.  
                   W. F. Mathews, Baltimore.  
                   Walter Saunders, Frederick, Md.  
                   W. T. Faithful, Baltimore.  
                   John T. Whittier, New Brunswick, N. J.  
 Lieutenants—George W. Glessner, Frederick, Md.  
                   Gideon H. Staley, Baltimore.  
                   Henry C. Roberts, Baltimore.  
                   David Kolb, Frederick, Md.  
                   S. L. Bridge, Baltimore.  
                   George H. Wain, Baltimore.  
                   T. B. Hall, Baltimore.

Lieutenants—Jerome B. Burke, Washington, D. C.

H. E. King, Kansas City, Mo.

J. P. Ryan, Baltimore.

Alexander, William J., Baltimore.

Bellis, Roger, Washington, D. C.

Boyd, Charles C., Washington, D. C.

Bird, J. A., Martinsburg, W. Va.

Beck, J. J., Martinsburg, W. Va.

Bowles, J. T., Sleepy Creek, W. Va.

Brady, William H., Baltimore.

Brooks, William, Baltimore.

Brown, W., Baltimore.

Brown, Samuel, Baltimore.

Brown, James E., Baltimore.

Brown, William G., Baltimore.

Boyd, Benjamin, Baltimore.

Brown, Cornelius, Baltimore.

Brown, W. H., Baltimore.

Brummel, David O., Carroll County, Md.

Bayne, W. C., Baltimore.

Bellison, Milton, Gist, Carroll County, Md.

Brown, George N., Baltimore.

Breighner, S. J., Westminster, Md.

Burns, David, Westminster, Md.

Burras, Edward, Frederick, Md.

Barrick, ———, Walkersville, Frederick County, Md.

Brill, George, Hagerstown, Md.

Babel, J. C., Frederick, Md.

Chase, Samuel, Cherry Run, W. Va.

Crum, Isaac L., Araby, Frederick County, Md.

Cook, Thomas, Baltimore.

Cook, William, Baltimore.

Cruchley, Milton, Frederick, Md.

Cashoe, Joseph A., Baltimore.

Chenowith, William H., Pikesville, Md.

Drennen, D. F., Baltimore.

Eades, Peter M., Frederick, Md.

Eckard, Theodore, Baltimore.

Everett, John H., Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Englar, Herod, Baltimore.

Ely, James, Frederick, Md.

Fleshman, J. H., Frederick, Md.

Fleshman, John, Mechanicstown, Md.

Funk, J. J., Newmarket, Md.

Fisher, G. W., Point of Rocks, Md.  
Frizzle, Columbus, Westminster, Md.  
Fort, J. W., Baltimore.  
Flynn, Michael, Baltimore.  
Flynn, John, Baltimore.  
Greer, R. W., Martinsburg, W. Va.  
Grumm, J. H., Martinsburg, W. Va.  
Greene, M. V., Martinsburg, W. Va.  
Goodman, Richard M., Baltimore.  
Getsandanner, Sol., Frederick, Md.  
Gibson, John W., Baltimore.  
Gillespie, William, Baltimore.  
Groff, W. S., Frederick, Md.  
Goodman, George, Taylorsville, Md.  
Harding, E. S., Baltimore.  
Hahn, Jacob, Frederick, Md.  
Hahn, A. I., Washington, D. C.  
Hall, Frank, Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.  
Holtz, George G., Baltimore.  
Harris, W., Frederick, Md.  
Harman, G. H., Frederick, Md.  
Hunter, Charles, Baltimore.  
Harwood, Charles, Harford County, Md.  
Houmberg, Martin, Baltimore.  
Holler, Anthony, San Francisco, Cal.  
Jamison, Robert, Baltimore.  
Jackson, John R., Baltimore.  
Jennings, John W., Frederick, Md.  
Kuhn, Leander, Hancock, Md.  
Keefer, Christian M., Washington, D. C.  
Kilhom, John T., Harper's Ferry, W. Va.  
Keith, James, Baltimore.  
Keller, James, Jefferson, Frederick County, Md.  
Lambert, George D., Martinsburg, W. Va.  
Lugenbeel, Peter, Frederick, Md.  
Lewis, Charles A., Cumberland, Md.  
Lisle, J. D., Toronto, Can.  
Loudenslager, J. W., Baltimore.  
Lutz, John, Baltimore.  
Lautman, W., Martinsburg, W. Va.  
Long, Charles H., San Francisco, Cal.  
Moffitt, John N., Baltimore.  
Mathews, Sylvester, Westminster, Md.  
Mathews, Cornelius, Westminster, Md.

Mehrling, Henry, Baltimore.  
Mehrling, August, Frederick, Md.  
McCauley, D. H., Rock Mills, Frederick County, Md.  
Myers, George, Taneytown, Md.  
Miller, Peter, Baltimore.  
Miller, George, Baltimore.  
Manning, Lewis P., Westminster, Md.  
Nelson, William, Alberton, Howard County, Md.  
Potter, W. H., Sleepy Creek, W. Va.  
Proctor, W. H., Washington, D. C.  
Pool, William H., Nebraska.  
Parrish, Henry, Springfield, O.  
Price, Samuel B., Baltimore.  
Patterson, S. W., Baltimore.  
Penniman, Horace, Baltimore.  
Pendergast, John, Soldiers' Home, Dayton, O.  
Porter, Charles, Hagerstown, Md.  
Phebils, Charles, Sykesville, Md.  
Phillips, John, Frederick, Md.  
Pyle, John, Pylesville, Harford County Md.  
Rawlins, George, Carroll County, Md.  
Ray, Harvey, Moorefield, Clark County, O.  
Reanne, A. R.  
Renoff, George, Baltimore.  
Renner, Peter, Frederick, Md.  
Robinson, John H., Brooklandville, Md.  
Ryan, William, San Francisco, Cal.  
Shriner, Lewis E., Baltimore.  
Sowers, J., Cumberland, Md.  
Shaffner, Marcellus, Frederick, Md.  
Seidel, Gottlieb, Baltimore.  
Suter, George A., Baltimore.  
Sherwood, W. J., Baltimore.  
Shipley, G. W., Jessup's, Howard County, Md.  
Sittig, August, Carroll County, Md.  
Smith, Charles E., Baltimore.  
Strong, George W., (Calverton), Baltimore.  
Stahl, Ezra, Coldwater, Mich.  
Shuck, Lewis A., Frederick, Md.  
Swope, Charles B., Frederick, Md.  
Shuff, W., Catoclin Furnace, Frederick County, Md.  
Spang, ———, Woodland, Cal.  
Satchel, John, Bridgetown, Northampton County, Va.  
Savage, Frank, Bridgetown, Northampton County, Va.

Swem, Amon, Lutherville, Baltimore County, Md.  
 Spiece, Louis, Baltimore.  
 Tracy, William N., Baltimore.  
 Tyler, Ira, Frederick, Md.  
 Tabler, C. W., Washington, D. C.  
 Trout, J. W., Baltimore.  
 Thompson, William, Baltimore.  
 Worley, J. T., Williamsport, Md.  
 Wellen, David, Boyd Station, Montgomery County, Md.  
 Walker, John T., Alberton, Howard County, Md.  
 Willhide, Martin H., Linwood, Madison County, Ind.  
 Wain, W. L., Baltimore.  
 Waites, Charles H., Baltimore.  
 Wild, H. C., Baltimore.  
 Wilmer, W. B., Baltimore.  
 Wharton, George D., Baltimore.  
 Welch, John, Hagerstown, Md.  
 Willhide, Robert L., Baltimore.  
 Watcher, Elijah, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.  
 Watcher, T. M., Charlesville, Frederick County, Md.  
 Watcher, G. R., Charlesville, Frederick County, Md.  
 Wheeler, Joseph A.  
 White, J. J., Frederick, Md.  
 Woodrow, Benjamin, Harford County, Md.  
 Williams, Thaddeus, Harford County, Md.  
 Way, John T., Forest Hill, Md.  
 Young, Joseph, Connellsville, Forsythe County, Pa.  
 Yingling, J. A. T., Baltimore.  
 Zahn, Augustus, Westminster, Md.